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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
13th Apr.	CHINA	7912	....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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BOMBAY, *19th March, 1907.*

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

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Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	32.	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	560	900	473	720	423	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†050	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
*—	City of London	5,547	Mar. 1	Mar. 13	Mar. 20	Apl. 16
†	City of Karachi	5,547	" 1	" 13	" 24	" 10
‡	Sutton Hall	4,400	" 19	Apl. 2	" 14	" 21
‡	Wistow Hall	3,314	" 11	Mar. 25	" 6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,808	Apl. 10	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
—	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 22	May 10	" 21	" 28
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 25	June 8	June 19	June 26

* Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
— Sails direct from Bombay.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
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LINGA	2,170	Mon. 15th Apl.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 11th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 12th Apl.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th May "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Guechi	15th June "

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "

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IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Oraglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.,
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, *Agent*

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:
Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-ye

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are receive varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

Some People seem to reckon their rate of Progress by the noise they make and the dust they raise!

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

BEST FOR FEVERS,
ACTS like a CHARM in PLAGUE and MALARIA.

Of all Medicine Vendors in India.
BEWARE of IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.

MADON SONS & CO.,
No. 16, & 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thoroughbreds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—

J. L. TULLOCH,
GILDER STREET STABLES,
BYCULLA.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "WISTOW HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1907.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "MACEDONIA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Town Bunder.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY.,
Bombay

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from SUNDAY, the 14th of April, 1907, the Nos. 111 and 127 DOWN and 112 and 128 UP KURLA WEEK DAYS Local Passenger TRAINS will RUN DAILY till further orders.

On and from MONDAY, the 15th of April, 1907, and until further orders the following Extra Local Passenger Trains will run on Week Days between BOMBAY, KURLA and THANA:

DOWN TRAINS.

		No. 99	No. 131	No. 67.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
V. T. Bombay ...	D.	8 7	19 25	8 48
Kurla ...	A.	8 44	20 2	9 25
	D.	...	...	9 26
Thana ...	A.	...	...	9 55

UP TRAINS.

		No. 100	No. 132	No. 72
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Thana ...	D.	...	...	10 23
Kurla ...	A.	...	...	10 52
	D.	9 14	21 15	10 53
V. T. Bombay ...	A.	9 55	21 55	11 33

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1907.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1907, at 4-30 O'clock, P.M., (Standard time).

To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December, 1906.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of April to 7th May, 1907, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive at Thana, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), on 12th April, 1907, Sealed Tenders for COLLECTION OF ROAD METAL in the Thana District, for 1907-08. Particulars about earnest money, deposits, Specifications and Tender Forms, &c., can be obtained from the Accountant Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, on payment of Rupee one for each Road.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
Executive Engineer, THANA.

THANA, 28TH MARCH, 1907.

NOTICE.

B. h. "CANTER," 14 hands (4 years) 1906. Upset price Rs. 700.

Ch. a. h. "COURT MARTIAL," 14 hands (6 years), 1906. Upset price Rs. 1,200.

The above PONIES will be put up FOR SALE at the Race Course, Mahalaxmi, at 8 A. M., on THURSDAY, 11th instant, in accordance with Rules of the Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Sec., W. I. T. C.

BYCULLA, 5TH APRIL, 1907.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 23 Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1907, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1906.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday the 10th to Wednesday, the 24th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

23, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY, 2ND APRIL, 1907.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1907, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1906.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 10th to Wednesday, the 24th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & CO.
Agents.

BOMBAY, 2ND April, 1907.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 10th April, 1907, at 3-30 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1906.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th April, to the 25th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1907.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER&Co.LD
...BOMBAY.

THACKER'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

Will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours.

All the best new novels are available three weeks after publication in England.

The terms are extremely moderate and are shown below.

We have added the following books recently:—

The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square. By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture.
Twixt Sword and Glove. By A. C. Gunter.
London Lovers. By Margaret Baillie Saunders.
The Love-Stone. By Alice and Claude Askew.
Mr. Pratt. A Novel. By Joseph C. Lincoln.
The Memories of Ronald Love. By Mary E. Mann.
The Amateur Emigrants. By Thos. Cobb.
Little Esson. By S. R. Crockett.
The Sacrifice. By Alphonse Courlander.
The Spanish Necklace. By B. M. Croker.
The Diamond Ship. By Max Pemberton.
Running Water. By A. E. W. Mason.
The Fighting Chance. By R. W. Chambers.
In the Cause of Freedom. By A. W. Marchmont.
Old Fireproof. By Owen Rhoscomyl.
His People. By R. B. Cunninghame Graham.
Amazement. By James Blyth.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Book at a Time.	Rs.	Two Books at a Time.	Rs.
One Month	3	One Month	5
Three Months.........	5	Three Months.........	8
Six Months	9	Six Months	14
One Year..............	16	One Year..............	25

Three Books at a Time.	Rs.	Four Books at a Time.	Rs.
One Month	6	One Month	8
Three Months.........	10	Three Months.........	13
Six Months	18	Six Months	23
One Year..............	32	One Year..............	41

Books may be changed daily but must not be kept longer than seven days.

Subscriptions in all Cases are Payable in Advance.

THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

F. R. J.,
55, FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Executors of the late Haji Mahomed Abba have STARTED A NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT under the name of HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., at No. 11, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite the Police Commissioner's Office. Their Shop has been stocked with a large and varied consignment of the best class of Goods in every department and expert Cutters have been engaged. All orders will be promptly executed and every satisfaction in the execution of orders is guaranteed.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, with Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c.,) Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Samuel Street, Bombay.
" —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3
To-Night, Wednesday,
AND
Thursday and Saturday,
April 10th, 11th, & 13th.

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE'S

WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

ARTISTS:—

LADY VOCALIST
MADAME MARIE HOOTON.

BOY SOPRANOS:—
MASTERS, CYRIL BURGESS, HAROLD COOPER,
ALBERT HOLE & RONALD SALMON.
(From the London College for Choristers)

MALE ALTO:—
R. HYDEN FRASER.
(Past Soloist, Westminster Abbey Choir.)

TENORS:—
MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE.
(Past Lay Vicar, Westminster Abbey)
AND
MR. EDWARD DALZELL.
(Past Lay Vicar, Westminster Abbey)

BASSES:—
MR. T. C. STERNDALE BENNETT, A.R.C.M.
AND
MR. FREDERICK PITMAN, A. R. C. M.

HUMOROUS MUSICAL SKETCHES
MR. HARRY IVIMEY.
(The celebrated Society Entertainer)

Prices Rs 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Doors open 9 P.M. Commence 9-30 P.M.

SPECIAL MATINEE.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 5 P.M.

PRICES Rs. 4, 3 and 2, Children admitted half price to all parts.

PLANS, at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., where Souvenir Books of Words may be obtained. Price 8 annas each.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by the Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m., at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot near the Tramway Company's Stables.

14 bales F. P. cotton damaged by fire.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Coy., and in accordance with section No. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th April, 1907, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles, a large quantity of cotton picking.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on broad-gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A rare opportunity for furnishing Drawing Rooms.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 15th Instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) in Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Mr. Pundole's shop, a large collection of exquisite oil paintings of various sizes specially selected, the property of a gentleman comprising Landscape and Sea Views Landsky view of river Rhin views of boating, rising and setting of sun cottages, and wind mills mountain and forest views, views of Switzerland and the Alps &c. &c. by Mulcker Boscarl, Peters Rogers Win[illegible]felder Lambelin, Lorenzo Fielder Weinan Frank Sala Mulla and Reis, the eminent artists of German and Italian Fame in massive gold frames suitable for large drawing rooms.

Also one pair showy large size white long hair French Puddles.

The pictures will be open to view five days before the day of sale and the dogs will be kept open to view every day between 3 to 6 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises on TUESDAY the 16th Instant, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time) the Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building street No. 851-1,50 case No. 58, Churni Road and Girgaum.

The materials of building street No. 100, case No. 67, Khetwadi Main Road.

The materials of building street No. 83,2 and 5 9,2,4 and 6 8, case No. 78 79,81,86,87,88, Khetwadi 6th, 5th and 4th Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS FURNITURE FITTINGS, BOATS &c. &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are intructed to sell Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the P & O S N Co's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c. consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting old flags old ropes brass, copper lead, and wooden fittings damaged fire-clay in bags, old stoves, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope brass fittings, knives carpets old wood and iron, block, troops mess utensils, leather belting, rubber mats, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay custom's duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH April, 1907.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale rib Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

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AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
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1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham in very good order.
1 Gray Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY, &c.

On TUESDAY the 16th Instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esmailji Building Fort opposite the Opium Ware house and next to the John Robert & Co. the valuable library, brand new set of Encyclopaedia Brittania, 10th edition, set of International library, Law and other Engineering books library press chairs, table &c. &c., the property of Professor H. R. Sharp, Principal Elphinstone College

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY the 19th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, an Invoice of valuable Japanese ware consisting of large handsome jars vases, large and small figures Awata and Cutani wall plates, rich pedestals with pots, Japanese curiosities handsome tea and coffee cups with saucers, etc., etc., one lot of rich platedware containing cruet and pickle frames tea and coffee sets, boxes of fish and fruit knives, entree dishes spoons and forks ice pitchers, pieces of velvet and muslins, table covers, etc. etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL, 1907.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wes View, Wodehouse Road Middle Colaba near the Railway Station, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and carved blackwood furniture, such as telescope dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon meatsafe drawing room suite of silk cushioned sofas and chairs, mother-of-pearl panelled cabinets and chiffoniers corner cabinets, revolving book-stand, English iron bedsteads single and double mirrored door almyrahs, clothes-press, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas glass and crockery ware by Army and Navy, best plated ware, valuble engravings, Hink's able and standing hall lamps Brussels carpets and handsome ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., table ornaments, garden plants etc., the property of D. Cameron, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Cathedral Boys' High School, opposite the Parsee Lying in Hospital and Nassarvanji Building Hornby Road Fort the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as screw-dining table for 18 persons in 7 pieces, chairs dinner wagon, sideboard, meatsafe, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich silk gold tapestry, marble topped tables teapoys cabinets, chiffonier, bedsteads, single and double mirrored door almirahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, table and hanging lamps, pictures, revolving top writing desk and bookshelf, table ornaments, ladies' and gent's bicycles, Milner's safe, books bagatelle table, garden plants, etc., the property of T. A. Savage, Esq. Head Master, Cathedral Boys' High School.

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On FRIDAY, the 12th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Northcote House (2nd Floor), next to Taj Mahal Hotel, on Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood artistic design household furniture by Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, such as telescopic dining table, mirrored large sideboard, dinner wagon, meatsafe, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined plush, handsome cottage piano, book case, teapoys, cabinets, writing table, Chesterfield easy chairs, ivory inlaid teapoys, revolving book case, stand, iron and brass bedstead, mirrored door almirahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, windproof lamps; glassware and crockeryware, platedware by Reed and Barton, etc., the property of J. Meyer, Esq.

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On SATURDAY, the 13th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Ridge Road, Walkeshwar, next to Mr. Todd's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Devjee Canjee and others such as sliding dining table, large mirrored sideboard, dinner wagon, chairs, meatsafe, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, marble topped tables and teapoys cabinets chiffonier, bedsteads, single and double mirrored door almirahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, Wall cabinets, writing table, glass door cupboards, hat-stands Hink's and Ditmar's lamps pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of P. Adams, Esq. proceeded to Europe.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL, 1907.

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SALE of Jewellery and Gold and Silver Ornaments.

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1 brilliant ring, heart shape.
1 diamond and emerald marquise ring.
1 pair diamond, ruby and opal ear-rings.
1 Do Do.
1 diamond bead, 2-2½ rati.
6 pearls, ruby and oval necklets.
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19 reconstructed ruby rings.
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Gold ornaments consisting of belts, neckchains, watch chains, bangles, etc., weighing in all about 186 tolas.

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The articles are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 10th April, 1907.

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EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex; Captain of England);

A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);

A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);

A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).

G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);

J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);

B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);

A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

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PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.

A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.

A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.

J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.

A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.

B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.

A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.

G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR

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BY

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("Mr. Dooley.")

Athol Forbes,
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A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)

J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee McGreegor," &c.)

G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)

S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)

Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

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PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 8.] [BOMBAY, *April* 9

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 1/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	94¼	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102½	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	65 1/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	30 1/16	⅛	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	29 15/16	⅛	
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Do. do. Berlin,	20.52½	¼	
Do. do. New York,	4.84½		
Discount Bank of England Rate,	5%	Since	17Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4%		¼
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Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4⅛%		¼
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½%		¼
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2½%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3¼		⅛

Amount paid into the Bank of England ....£225,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 31/32d. unchanged.
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.
£115,000 from Australia car-marked for Indian Currency Account.

COTTON.

Liverpool :-

Spots ... ...Good business
Futures ... ... Quiet
East Indian... ... ... Quiet
Manchester ... ... Quiet
Total Sales 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ... 6.03 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10 13/16 -1/16

Future Delivery Prices:

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5.64	5.61	5.62	5.60
+ 01	+ 01	+ 01	unchgd

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5.57	5.54	5.50	5.50	5.50
unchgd	— 01	— 02	— 01	— 01

New York:-

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 18,000 bales
Do. do. last year... 17,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 6,000 „
Do. to Continent ... 5,000 „
Spot Cotton—11.00—unchanged

Futures—Month of July 9.63 + 01
Do. do. Dec. 9.94 + 01

{Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable and tended to advance later through bull support and short covering.}

New Orleans-

Spot Cotton—10 7/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of May 10.32 + 01
Do. do. July 10.32 - 01
Closing Tone of Future—Quiet

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... 3,740,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore, 45 Apl-May—Hamburg—Sellers Canal.

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44 May-June—Hamburg—Done Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee-
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7—unchanged.

Sugar-
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—May, Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber-
Para Rubber 4s. 10d. Value.

ARRIVALS :-
"Sir John Jackson." "Langdale"—"D Balduino"

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

There was a steadier tone in the market on opening this morning, though exporters showed no disposition to follow, except in the case of Broach, for which there is a good demand for this month's shipment and prices are slowly hardening. There is some covering in the bazar for this and next month's delivery against previous sales of Oomras descriptions. Fine M. G. Bengals L. G. has been done at Rs. 182 for January 1908.

In ready cotton a moderate turnover took place at Colaba, though the enquiry is still chiefly confined to high class and stapled Oomras and Broach.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	254	April.
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti	215	May
Fine „ Damangaum Pulgaon	201	do.
Fine „ Khangaum Akola ...	193/94	do.
Fine „ Amraoti	193/94	do.
Fine „ Muttia	178	do.
F. G. „ Khandeish	171	do.
Fine „ Khandeish	180	do.
Fine „ Bengals	167	do.
Good Westerns	231	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	239	do.

NEW CROP 1908.

Good M. G. Broach ...	239½	Mar 08
Fine G. H. G. Bengals ...	172	Jan 08

Liverpool Opener:-

Opening tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 16,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5.65	5.65	5.63	5.61	5.57
+ 01	+ 01	+ 01	+ 01	+ 01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5.55	5.51	5.51	5.51
+ 01	+ 01	+ 02	+ 01

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—

The market is quiet but steady, with rather less demand. We quote as follows :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 4 6
May	...	„ 7 11 0

RAPESEED—

Continues steady but the demand has also slackened.

Yellow Guzerat Apl.-May	...	Rs. 8 8 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore		„ 8 6 0
Brown Delhi	...	„ 7 1 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is firm owing to supplies being almost exhausted. We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent	...	Rs. 54 0 0
„ 75 do.	...	„ 52 8 0
Black Kutni	...	„ 44 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat	...	„ 55 8 0

CASTORSEED :—

Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

COTTONSEED :—

... Rs. 19 0 0 to 19 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :—

... Rs. 41 8 0
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT :—

There is no change to report in this market which continues quiet with little doing.
White Delhi ... Rs. 4 7 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—	
Bombay	1,327½
India	52½
MILLS—	
David	347½
Empress	390
Howard & Bullough	500
Kohinoor	690
Maneckji Petit	3,030 x. d.
Standard	1,125
PRESSES—	
Breul's Cawnpore	207½
Hingoli	125
New Mofussil	585
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Bombay Steam Nav. ordinary	265
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	270
Central India Mining ...	542
Colaba Land and Mill ...	920
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	76
Telephone Co.	39½
RAILWAYS—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	550
Amritsar-Patti	108
Tapti Valley	472½
Ahmedabad Dholka	97½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	26,218	bales.
Wheat	8,647	cwts.
Linseed	23,874	„
Rapeseed...	36,160	„
Gingellyseed	4,503	„
Poppyseed	8,823	„
Groundnuts	896	„
Castorseed	20,433	„
Rice	99,995	„
Myrabollams	6,511	„
Cottonseed	13,493	„
Gram	4,609	„
Joowar	11,416	„

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING,] [9TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :-

Money is in demand. Borrowers for two months at 6½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :-

The Market opened unchanged and steady at 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3/16d. for demand Bank bills and credits 1s. 4 7/16d. 3 months' sight. There has been a moderate demand for near delivery at 1s. 4 5/32d. T. T which was met without difficulty. Banks have also sold T. T at 1s. 4 1/8d. up to the 9th of May. Bills are not very plentiful. Some Banks have bought at 1s. 4 7/16d. 3 months' sight for the mail and at 1s. 4 13/32d. 3 months' sight for the following mail. Bills are offered at 1s. 4 13/32d. 3 months' sight for this week but we do not think the rate has been practicable. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 3/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 ½d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		110½
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	152
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	208

Government Paper :-

The market opened at 97½ for cash and 97⅝ for the settlement, and closes ⅛ lower in both positions. During the morning the Bazaar dealers were mostly sellers and without much business the market gradually fell to 97 for ready and 97½ for the settlement. Calcutta market is unchanged at 96 15/16 ready and 97 5/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	97 0 0
1st Settlement	...	97 4 0

Bullion :

Reuter advises silver as ⅛ up in London yesterday ready closing at 30 3/16 and for delivery forward in two months' 29 15/16. New York has advanced ⅜ to 65½. Our local market has been weak. In the morning ready bars were quoted at 77 ex-duty, but they are 3/16 lower at the close. Forward rates are also easier and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	76	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	76	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	76	4	0

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

Abnormal weather has set in over the greater part of India, Quetta reporting an inch of rain and parts of Assam even more than this amount, while showers extend from Upper Burma across to the Peninsula.

The skies are heavily clouded in the Punjab, the Frontier Province and Kashmir and the temperature has fallen considerably.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

There was rainfall to-day in the interior of Burma which spread westward and to the northeast of India, but which is still of a scattered character.

From the south of the Peninsula and Central Provinces a few falls are reported, and in Baluchistan there has been moderate rain and a large fall of temperature occurred there.

In Burma, Lashio had 1/2 inch of rain. Light falls are also reported from Maymyo, Mandalay, and Chamo. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded and in the north humidity increased considerably above normal which the temperature is in defect in the north and nearly normal elsewhere.

To the northeast of India and Orissa, rain has fallen locally in the northern districts, Silchar had 2 inches; Shillong 1; Cherra Poonjee 4; Gauhati 1/4; Dinajpur 1/2; Darbhanga and Burdwan 1/4. Moderate to thick cloud is reported from all parts of the division where the air is damper than usual and the temperature normal or in slight to moderte defect.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Seoni and Chanda had light falls of rain. The skies are moderately clouded and at most stations humidity is nearly normal while the temperature is in slight to moderate excess.

To the northwest of India, Quetta had 1 inch of rain and Chaman a light fall. The skies are heavily clouded in the Punjab, the Frontier Province and Kashmir and lightly elsewhere. Humidity remains above normal and the temperature has fallen rapidly in Baluchistan and is in large defect there and is normal or in slight excess in the remainder of the division.

In the Peninsula, Kodaikanal reports 1 inch of rain and Madura a light fall. The skies are clear at most stations in the interior and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal and the temperature normal or in slight defect.

The weather is likely to remain wet in the northeast of India and in the interior of Burma. Precipitation may occur in the Western Himalayas, in the Sub-montane Districts and the Punjab. Scattered thunder-showers will probably occur in the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 9TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise in Upper Sind and Rajputana and at Dwarka and Nagpur, pressure changes have been small and irregular. Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is about normal, but the minimum is in large excess at most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 105o at Cawnpore, Nagpur and Akola, and the lowest 66o at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several districts.

Rain.—Lahore and Karachi report a few drops.

Weather is generally fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BROWN—April 7, at Llandudno, Wales, Ivy Grace, aged 19 years, dearly beloved daughter of Chas. Brown.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SETTNA—April 9, at her residence Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, Bai Awabai, widow of Rustomjee Dossabhoy Settna and daughter of Rustomjee Mancherjee Vakifdar, aged 76. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—April 3, at Chittagong, the wife of A. A. Campbell, Assam Police, of a daughter.

THE INDIAN . . .
CHIRETTA PLANT.
Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World.
The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.
Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8
Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0
Liquor Chirettinae. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Rs. 1-12 & 3 0
Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Rs. 2 8
ONLY MANUFACTURED BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 54m.; High water, 10-0m., 10-25a.; Low water, 3-58m., 3-56a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Girgaum Ward Bye-election, Municipal Office, 6 p. m.
Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a. m.
Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4-9 p. m.
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Annual Meeting, 6 p. m.
Jubilee Manufacturing Company, 23, Church Gate Street, 4 p. m.
Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, 23 Church Gate Street, 4-30 p. m.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Cathedral Boys' School, 6 p. m.
The Westminster Abbey Glee and Concert Party, Town Hall.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of a member for the Legislative Council, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Colonel Bannerman's Lectures on Bombay snakes at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Japan per extra s. s. *Tessin Maru* will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on the 10th instant. Parcel mail for French-China and Japan close at 5 p. m. on the same day.

LECTURE.—Colonel W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S., of the Government Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, will deliver a lecture which should prove intensely interesting, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, to-day at 9.15 p.m. The following is the syllabus of the lecture. 1. A description of the common poisonous snakes of Bombay. 2. The ways in which their various poisons act. 3. The use of antivenene in the treatment of snake-bite. 4. The way in which the antivenene in made. 5. The extraction of snake venom for the purpose of making antivenene. Samples of the various snakes will be shown alive or dead. Admission free.

CERELE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

ON last Thursday evening an excellent programme of recitations and the acting of scenes from Moliere in French was gone through by members of the Cerele and by Indian students studying French. The Cerele is doing admirable work in helping those of our University students who take French for their Second Language. The Cerele, with its excellent Library of French Literature, is thrown open to our young "alumni" for quite a nominal fee, and a large number take advantage of this. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, and the Vice-Consul for France, Mr. Harold Martin, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Barret, the Consul for France and Honorary President of the Cerele, who takes a most friendly interest in the work of the Cerele, presided. The Rev. Father Noti, Professor of the French Language, St. Xavier's College, and President of the Cercle's Committee, introduced Mr. Martin, the Vice-Consul, to the audience, amidst great applause and the proceedings of the evening began with the amusing scenes from Moliere's "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

Mr. H. K. Captain did the role of Scapin with very great gusto and spirit and Mr. Billimoria's rendering of the famous "Que diable allait-il-faire dans cette galere" which has passed into a proverb, was very effective; Mr. S. N. Engineer ably seconded them.

Mr. R A. Banajee recited in an able manner "Christophe Colombe," which was followed by a rendering of "La Pendule Cassee," by Mr. F. S. Dalal and Mr. S. H. Wadia. "Cyrano sur la servitude" from Rostand's play was admirably declaimed by Mr. F. A. Setna, a young Bombay graduate, who has just returned from Paris, where he has been employed in Messrs. Tata & Co's firm for the last three years. The Vice-Consul was most agreeably surprised and said he thought few French men could have done this piece with the verve and faultnessness of diction and action that Mr. Setna did.

The *piece de resistance*, however, of the evening was scenes from Moliere's "Les Femmes Savantes," which was rendered by Miss Tehmina H. Khambatta, Miss Velbai D. Chothanee, and Miss Shirin J. Kanga, pupils of the Alexandra Institution. They acted with an easy assurance and spoke the French language with such correctness and clearness as to win repeated applause. The Vice-Consul expressed himself highly gratified at this performance of these Indian young ladies, and thought them deserving of every encouragement and praise.

Mr. Martin then addressed the audience in a short speech expressing his thanks for the honour done him at having been asked to preside on an occasion that interested him greatly and gave him great pleasure. He then delivered the two prizes consisting of a large number of valuable French books, which the Cerele annually presents, one to the student who passes the B. A. Examination, and the other to the student who passes the Matriculation examination with the highest number of marks in French. On this occasion the successful prize-winners are Mr. Jehangir S. Commissariatwala of St. Xavier's College, and Mr. Nusserwanji Edalji Seervai of the New High School, respectively.

Another most interesting feature of the evening was the presentation of a prize bestowed by the Cerele to a Mussulman young lady—Miss Astar Moizidin Ali, a niece of Mr. Amiroodin Tyabjee. She is 15 years of age and appeared at the last Matriculation examination. She passed it with *eclat*, her second language being French. The prize consists of a gold locket and chain suitably inscribed and specially given to encourage Mussulman ladies to mitigate the invidious restrictions of the *purdah*. A very pleasant evening was thus passed, affording both amusement and edification to the large numbers of students and their friends, who were present. A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

"I am using Cypridol with good results in "Specific cases and will bring it to the notice of my brother practitioners here."
(Unsolicited) J.-L. ADLISON, M. D.
Sheridan, U. S. A., 20th May 1904.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE RECENT JUSTICES' ELECTION.

High Court Suit Against the Commissioner.

IN reference to the recent election by the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, mentioned the matter in the Appeal Court, yesterday morning, on the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt, taking their seats on the Bench. The matter was brought on in connection with a suit, No. 313 of 1907, in which the plaint had been recently filed, and the plaintiff in which was Mr. Bhaishankar, Solicitor, who was one of the members sitting in the last triennial Municipal Corporation of Bombay as one of the members then elected by the Justices. The defendants in the suit included, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, and others. Mr. Bhaishankar's prayer to the Court was as follows: That this Honourable Court may be pleased to declare that no Councillor is elected at the General Election by the Justices of the Peace for the current triennium; that it may be declared that the plaintiff should, under Section 34 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, be deemed to have been re-elected a Councillor of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay; that the defendants, and each of them, may be severally restrained by an order of injunction of this Honourable Court from interfering with or usurping the rights of the plaintiff to act as a Councillor, and from excluding him from the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay; that the defendants, and each of them, may, in the meantime, and until further orders of the Court, be similarly restrained from interfering with, or usurping the rights of the plaintiff, and excluding him as aforesaid; and plaintiff also prays for further and other reliefs, and that his costs may be provided for.

Mr. Howard, Deputy Registrar, reported to the Chief Justice that the matter was a motion.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad said his Lordship would be pleased to permit him to move in suit No. 313 of 1907 of Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai against the Municipal Corporation and others.

The Chief Justice: What is this?

Mr. Setalvad: This suit has been filed this morning and we move on notice that it should be heard before a Court consisting of two Judges, and that an early date may be fixed for the hearing.

The Chief Justice: You should first of all move in Chambers.

Mr. Setalvad: The Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation, who are parties to the suit, consent. The matter stands thus.

The Chief Justice: It can't be here in this Court.

Mr. Setalvad: Oh yes, my Lord; it should be first before the Chief Justice, and then in Court. Counsel cited the case of Gangabai, in which a motion was allowed to be made under similar circumstances, and he added: That it may save time. I make this application to the Chief Justice only.

The Chief Justice: Are both sides here?

Mr. Setalvad: We wrote to the Solicitors of the Corporation and of the Municipal Commissioner, who are the principal parties. It is really a question of law, on admitted facts, as contained in the plaint. The first meeting of the Corporation has been called for the 15th, and it was in order to save difficulties and complications that this application is made.

The Chief Justice: Why not appear before a Civil Judge; it is the usual course.

Mr. Setalvad: That would involve time, and appeal and all that. We want to avoid these difficulties and embarrassments. The motion, as I have already informed your Lordship, is made by consent. Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. act as Solicitors both for the Corporation and the Commissioner. It will not take more than two hours.

The Chief Justice: Have you got your plaint admitted?

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, it is admitted, my Lord. And I ask your Lordship as Chief Justice to make the order on these facts that would save delays, and appeal; the parties consent. The learned Counsel then produced the last letter received from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., who had consented to the course proposed, upon certain conditions of supplying affidavits and so forth; on the fulfilment of which conditions, these solicitors expressed their preparedness to instruct Counsel to appear on Thursday (the 11th) inst. They had no objection to the matter being heard by two Judges. This letter was written, said Mr. Setalvad, by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., as representing both the Corporation and the Commissioner.

Mr. Boward reported that Mr. Leslie Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., had arrived in Court.

In reply to Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Crawford said, that he had nothing more to say beyond what had been written in the letter.

Continuing in his remarks before the learned Chief Justice, Mr. Setalvad stated: We have also written to Messrs. Little and Co., who represent the other sixteen defendants. They have not sent a reply.

The Chief Justice: It is in very special circumstances only a case goes before two Judges; otherwise, the parties must have the decision of one Judge first. I don't know how the other gentlemen stand.

Mr. Setalvad: Perhaps it will be best under the circumstances to do this way. Messrs. Little and Co. will write to us in the course of the day; and if your Lordship will allow me to mention the matter to-morrow morning, we shall be able to report either Little and Co's. consent or an affidavit of service on them.

The Chief Justice: The application should be first made in the Chamber of the Chief Justice to permit the constituting of a Special Bench.

Mr. Setalvad: Then to the Bench to fix a day and expedite the hearing.

The Chief Justice: Mr. Crawford is here. What do you say to this, Mr. Crawford?

Mr. Crawford: I have no objection to this, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: You represent the first two defendants?

Mr. Crawford: The Corporation and the Commissioner I represent, my Lord.

THE PLAINT.

The Plaint referred to above is as follows :—

1. By Section 4 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, it is provided that "The Municipal authorities charged with carrying out the provisions of this Act are (A) a Corporation; (B) a Standing Committee; (C) a Municipal Commissioner."

2. By Section 5 of the said Act, it is further provided that "(1) The Corporation shall consist of seventy-two Councillors as follows (namely):—Thirty-six elected at ward election; sixteen elected by Justices; two elected by Fellows; two elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; sixteen appointed by Government. (2) The Corporation shall, by the name of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, be a body corporate and have a perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and by such name may sue and be sued."

3. By Section 7 of the said Act, it is further provided that "all members of the Corporation as aforesaid, shall retire from office at noon on the 1st day of April, three years after they take office, which day is in this Act referred to as the day for retirement," and in accordance with the aforementioned provision, all the 72 Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay retired on the 1st day of April instant.

4. By Section 10 of the said Act, it is further provided that "the names of all persons elected or appointed to be Councillors shall be published by the Commissioner in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

5. By Section 22 of the said Act, it is *inter alia* further provided that "(1) General election of Councillors shall be fixed by the Commissioner subject to the provisions of Section 23, to take place triennially on such days in the months of January and February as he shall think fit." The provisions of Section 23 of the said Act above referred to are as follows :—"The dates for all general elections shall be fixed in the following order and with the following intervals, namely :—First, the ward elections shall be fixed to take place simultaneously for all the wards. Secondly, the day for election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce shall be fixed at an interval not exceeding 21 days after the day fixed for the ward election. Thirdly, the day for the Justices' election shall be fixed at an interval not exceeding 7 days after the day fixed for the election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Fourthly, the day for the Fellows' election shall be fixed at an interval not exceeding 14 days after the day fixed for the Justices' election." Section 35 of the said Act *inter alia* provides that "(2) subsequent appointments of Councillors by the Government to succeed retiring Councillors shall be made triennially not less than seven days before the day for retirement."

6. On the 1st day of April inst., among the Councillors who retired from office under the provisions of the said Section 7 of the said Act, was the plaintiff, he being one of the 16 Councillors duly elected by the Justices of the Peace for the triennium commencing on the 1st April 1904. Out of the said 16 persons, defendants Nos. 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 18 (Bomanjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, James McDonald, Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, J. A. D. McBain, Narayen V. Mandlik and Sir P. M. Mehta) were elected at the alleged general election by the Justices held on the 21st February 1907.

7. Some time in the month of December 1906, the particular day whereof the plaintiff is unable to state, the Municipal Commissioner, in exercise of the power given to him by Section 22 of the said City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, fixed the general elections for the triennium which commenced on 1st April 1907, and gave notice under the provisions of Section 25 of the said Act, which provides as follows :—"Fifteen days at least before the day fixed for a Ward election or for a Justices' election, notice of such election shall be given by the Commissioner. Such notice shall be given by advertisement in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in the local newspapers, and in the case of a Ward election by posting placards in conspicuous places in the Ward for which such election is to take place." A copy of the said notice dated the 17th December 1906 was published in the issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 20th idem. Notices were, as the plaintiff believes, also published in the local newspapers.

8. The plaintiff as well as some other Justices of the Peace applied to the Municipal Commissioner on the 6th day of February 1907 for issue of nomination papers, but the Municipal Commissioner refused to issue the same on the ground that the day originally fixed for the Justices' election had been altered by him and that he had fixed the 14th February, instead of the 13th idem, for that purpose, and stated that the nomination papers would be issued on the 7th idem.

9. Hereto annexed is a copy of the notice, dated 28th January 1907, published by the Municipal Commissioner in an extra issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated 29th idem, superseding the said notice of the 17th December 1906.

10. The plaintiff submits that the Municipal Commissioner, having once exercised the power given to him under section 22 of the said Act, and having once fixed the day for the Justices' general election, had no further power, authority, or jurisdiction again to fix another day, namely the 14th February, instead of the 13th February, originally fixed by him, and that the notice, dated 28th January 1907, superseding the notice of 17th December, was illegal, inoperative, and *ultra vires* of the Municipal Commissioner.

11. That in consequence of the number of nomination papers received by the Municipal Commissioner on the 13th February 1907, the day originally fixed by him for the Justices' election, being greater than the number of vacancies, such election became a contested election. The plaintiff was not one of the candidates nominated as aforesaid for election.

12. The Municipal Commissioner did not call, as he should have called, a meeting of the Justices of the Peace on Wednesday, the 20th February 1907, and did not adopt, as he should have adopted the procedure provided in section 29 of the said Act.

13. The Municipal Commissioner, by his notice dated 14th February 1907, published in the "Government Gazette" of the 15th idem, published the names of all the candidates whose nomination had been received both on the 13th and 14th days of February 1907, fixing Thursday, the 21st February to take the poll.

14. The plaintiff protested against the action of the Municipal Commissioner, contending that the poll taken on the 21st February 1907 was a nullity and of no legal effect.

15. The chairman of the said meeting of Justices, notwithstanding the plaintiff's objections, declared that the 16 persons named by him had been duly elected Councillors of the Municipal Corporation.

16. Thereafter Jehangir Bomonjee Petit and the Hon. A.E. Hill-Trevor presented two separate petitions to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, under section 33 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, and by an order made thereon, the result declared by the chairman as aforesaid was amended by setting aside the election of one Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, and declaring that the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the 18th defendant herein, should be deemed to have been elected in his place and stead.

17. Another petition presented by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., and others, to set aside the whole election by the Justices, is still pending before the Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, although judgment has been delivered upon certain preliminary legal issues.

18. The plaintiff submits that, under the circumstances abovementioned, there has been no relection at all by the Justices for the current triennium, and that the provisions of section 34 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, have therefore become applicable.

19. The Municipal Commissioner published a notice in the issue of the "Government Gazette" of the 28th March 1907, giving a list of Councillors under section 10 of the said Act.

20. The plaintiff gave notices to the Municipal Commissioner and the Secretary to the Municipal Corporation, pointing out that, in the events that had happened, he (plaintiff) should be deemed to have been re-elected a Councillor, and claiming to act as such.

21. The plaintiff says that defendants 3 to 18 (the 16 newly-elected representatives of the Justices) have been made party-defendants to this suit as Councillors claiming a right to act as such under the recent general election by the Justices which, the plaintiff contends and submits, was no election under the circumstances hereinbefore mentioned, but he does not contend the right of defendants Nos. 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, and 18 (names already given above), who were Councillors elected by the Justices during the last triennium, which expired on the 1st April 1907, to act as such Councillors, if they are willing to continue as such, and the plaintiff seeks no relief as against the said defendants.

SUIT FOR PARTITION OF PROPERTY.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandawarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by one Anant Ravji Kaveli and 3 others, appellants and original defendants, against the original plaintiff and respondent, Yeshwantrao bin Naroba Deshmukh Kale, in connection with a partition of property. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the appellants, the respondent being represented by Mr. R. R. Desai.

The plaintiff sued to have the property mentioned in the plaint, partitioned into two equal halves, giving him possession of one of them from the defendants. He alleged that he and the father of defendant No. 1 were uterine brothers and lived and united; that subsequently when they could not pull on together they began to live separate, leaving their joint family property intact; that the same has not yet been divided between them; that the same includes debt due by defendants on a mortgage (accompanied by possession); that defendant No. 1 was asked to divide the whole bulk of the property in dispute according to their shares between them, but he refused to do so and hence this suit for partition was brought. Plaintiff has also stated that part of the property in dispute had been in his possession. Defendant No. 1 on the other hand, contended that the allegations in the plaint that plaintiff and himself lived ever together, that part of the property in dispute has been in possession of the plaintiff were entirely unfounded; while other defendants stated that the property in dispute belonged to them exclusively; that plaintiff had no title to it and could not claim partition of it; that it had been with them since the time of their father; that the claim of the plaintiff was therefore barred by limitation.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Sinnar, who observed that it cannot be doubted under the circumstances of the case, that the plaintiff is a member of the old Hindu family in which every endeavour was made to keep family interests joint and common. There might be some refractory spirits in the family and they shatter it to pieces destroying the joint and common interests of it in the ancestoral property. Plaintiff could not have been of that stamp as he was acting, it seems, under the advice of his brother, Vithoba, whose signature he often made at his desire. The fact, therefore, that plaintiff was never in enjoyment of the profits of some of the property in dispute should not go against him as the defendants have been in possession and enjoyment of it, but not adversely against the plaintiff. The case, therefore, must be governed by article 127, schedule II of the Limitation Act. There has not been called any evidence on behalf of the defendants that there was a demand for partition of the family property on the part of the plaintiff and refusal on their part. The plaint in the suit has been filed on the 12th April 1901. Even if the decisions of the Mamlatdar against the plaintiff be considered as refusal on the part of the defendants to allow plaintiff his share of the family property and an exclusion from it, yet the plaintiff's claim is in time, having been instituted within 12 years form such exclusion. The usual limit of 3 years to get the Mamlatdar's decision reversed does not apply to a suit for partition.

Thus the Subordinate Judge was of opinion that the properties in suit did not belong to the defendants, with whom they were exclusively, but that plaintiff has a share in each of them and that his claim was not barred by any positive rule of law in respect of any of the property in suit. The several mortgage-deeds put in by the defendants have been proved, as also the kabulayats. Some of these deeds have been executed by the plaintiff himself, some by defendants alone and others by either of them jointly. According to the plaintiff's own statements he left the entire management of the family affairs in the hands of his brother Vithoba and after him in the hands of defendant No. 1 his son, and never checked either of them. He must therefore take the consequences and bear the burden of his share of the debts. Defendants have not properly shown their respective shares in the property, and the Sub-Judge remarked that he could not therefore go beyond the documentary evidence. He, therefore, awarded plaintiff's claim for partition of his share of the property as against the defendants subject to the payment of debts. In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik, Mr. J. J. Heaton remanded the case for the determination of the question whether the mortgage claimed by the defendants bind the plaintiff's share.

After the return of this finding the learned District Judge awarded the plaintiff's claim and confirmed the decree of the Court of the first instance. Against this decision, an appeal has been presented and their Lordships after a careful review of the evidence has arrived at the conclusion that the decree of the lower Appellate Court was correct and their Lordships, therefore, confirmed the same with costs.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

BEARS AND BULLS.

Contest in Grain Market.

AT the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. J. E. Modi, Fourth Judge, has disposed of the case in which Oomarsey Raisey and others sued Ghella Assaria and others to recover damages sustained by them by reason of defendants' failure to give delivery of thirty bags of Rangoon balwa rice which defendants had sold to plaintiffs at Rs. 8-8-3 per bag. They claimed damages on the basis of Rs. 9-1-0 per bag which was the market rate prevailing on the day when the goods should have been delivered. Defendants filed a cross-suit against plaintiffs alleging that plaintiffs had failed to take delivery and contended that the market rate was Rs. 8-6 per bag. They accordingly claimed damages from plaintiffs. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, Pleader, appeared for plaintiffs; while Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Pleader, represented the defendants.

His Honour in delivering his judgment said there were two questions involved in the suits, viz., (1) who had committed the breach of the contract, and (2) what was the market-rate prevailing on the due date when delivery should have been given. After a careful consideration of the correspondence and the evidence in the case his Honour was of opinion that though plaintiffs had tendered to the defendants the price of the goods, the defendants had failed to give delivery, and that thus the breach was on the defendants' part. As to the rates prevailing in the market on the due date of delivery, his Honour said he could not accept the story of either party, as it seemed there was a contest in the bazaar on Mugsar Sood 15th 'vaida' day. Those merchants who had sold forward goods tried to show a lower rate, while those who had purchased forward goods for the same 'vaida' tried to show a higher rate. The same remark applied to the evidence of the witnesses of both parties whom the Court was inclined to consider as partial witnesses according as they belonged to the side of the 'bulls' (tejivallas) or the 'bears' (mandivallas.) The Court had, therefore, to find the rates from the evidence of other witnesses whom the Court regarded as impartial and take from their evidence the lowest rate which he found to be Rs. 8-13-0 per bag. The Court accordingly passed a decree for plaintiffs on the basis of this rate and ordered defendant's cross-suit to be dismissed.

POLICE COURT.

POLICE PROSECUTION.

Accused Acquitted.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, continued the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Williamson charged Policeman No. 847D. with disobeying an order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting policemen from attending meetings held for the purpose of discussing subjects connected with the Police Force without first obtaining his permission. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, with Superintendent Sloane, prosecuted; while Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjisha and Sunderdas, solicitors, with Messrs. F. Olivera, Balubhai T. Desai, and H. P. Dastur, pleaders, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution having been closed, Mr. Taleyarkhan addressed the Court. He said in this case the Court would have to decide the very important question whether the Commissioner of Police possessed the very wide and unreasonable—he might say in many respects, very oppressive powers which was claimed for him in this case, and whether he could exercise such powers consistent with the legal rights and privileges of the policemen as ordinary citizens. The facts of the case were not disputed. What led to the holding of the meeting was the grievances regarding their pay. After a joint deliberation they sent a joint memorial to the Commissioner, and to this the Commissioner gave a reply. Now, if the Court looked at this reply it would find that it did not tell the men not to hold meetings or not to consider the question of increase of pay, or not to do either without first obtaining his permission. The reply was to the effect that the policemen in their petition did not convey clearly what they wanted; that a greater number of their requests were of such a nature that he had no power himself to deal with, and that he was willing to receive any representation that they might want to make, provided it set forth in clear and unmistakeable language any of their grievances. Having in this reply showed the men the right way of doing the thing, the Commissioner afterwards pointed out to them that a joint petition could not be made. Now, it was with a view to consider the draft of the separate petition that the meeting was held at the Churney Road Gardens.

The Court: There is no evidence on this point. Nobody has said that the meeting was held for this purpose: however, you may assume that for the sake of argument.

Proceeding, Mr. Taleyarkhan dealt with the order issued by the Commissioner prohibiting the men from attending meetings held for the purpose of discussing any subject connected with the Police Force. Mr. Taleyarkhan submitted that the order was a very vague one inasmuch as he left the policemen entirely in the dark as to what were the matters connected with the Police Force which he asked them not to discuss. It was absolutely difficult to say what be meant by "any subject connected with the Police Force." Counsel submitted that the order was *ultra vires* and the Commissioner could not enforce it. It was preposterous to think that the legislature could have intended to vest the Commissioner with powers to interfere with the actions of the policemen done in their private capacity and when off duty. Counsel contended that the policemen could consider the question of their salary and future prospects quite consistently with the discipline and general government of the Police Force. A policeman could by himself and in concert with others consider the question of his salary and yet be an exemplary member of the Force. If the Public Prosecutor's arguments were pushed to their logical conclusion, they would lead to most absurd results. If the Commissioner had power to prohibit such meetings, he could even prevent his subordinate to invite a number of his colleagues to tea or to a pan-supari party. For the matter of that he could even ask his men to eat vegetables only, or not marry at all, or if they married they should not have more than a certain number of children. Counsel submitted that the discussion of question of salary was not a matter connected with the Police Force. It did not come within the order of the Commissioner, and the latter had no authority to issue such a wide order. Eventually the Commissioner had an idea that anything that a policeman did, was a matter connected with the Police Force.

Mr. Nicholson in his reply submitted that the order in question was within the powers of the Commissioner; that whether it was expedient or not the Court had no power to decide whether the Commissioner has rightly or wrongly exercised his discretion; if the Court could consider the order it could be considered only to the extent of saying that the Court could not interfere. Mr. Nicholson submitted that the accused had been proved to be guilty of the offence of disobeying the order.

His Worship in delivering his judgment acknowledged his indebtedness to counsel on both sides for the very lucid arguments advanced by them and thus helping the Court in coming to a decision in this case. He then said: In this case the accused is charged under Section 18 of the Bombay Act 4 of 1902. The facts are not disputed. The accused and other Native policemen had some grievance about their pay and sent a joint memorial to the Police Commissioner. The latter officer directed that a joint memorial could not be received and considered and that each individual should send a separate memorial about his grievance. It seems that some private meetings were held of these policemen about the matter and the Commissioner having come to hear about it issued a circular order by which he prohibited the policemen from attending or holding meetings to discuss any subject connected with the Police Force without his permission. This order was read out to the Native policemen at their general parade and also at their sectional parade, and it is proved that the accused was present, and, in fact, on two occasions he himself read out the order of the Police Commissioner to other men on parade. In spite of this order a meeting was held on the 4th instant at the Churney Road Gardens to discuss the policemen's grievances and the accused attended this meeting. He had, therefore, no doubt, wilfully disobeyed the order of the Police Commissioner. The question that is to be considered is whether the order is a valid and proper order under Section 12 of the Police Act or is *ultra vires*. In the first place, this order is very vague and did not limit the subject or subjects to be discussed at the meeting of the policemen, and if carried to logical conclusion it would in my opinion interfere with the rights of these policemen to hold meetings for any purpose directly or indirectly connected with their existence as Police officers. For instance, if these policemen had met together to discuss and decide upon a plan of improving their educational or other training in order to become better policemen, the order of the Commissioner would have been equally applicable and those who attend the meeting would have rendered themselves liable to a penalty. I say, therefore, that this order being too vague and too large it must be considered as unreasonable, and, if so, the Court is not bound to enforce it. But I hold that the order in question could not be said to have been made under Section 12 of the Police Act that it purports to have been so made. Section 12 gives the Police Commissioner power to issue an order relating to among other things, the discipline and general government of the Force. If so, the order must be one which concerns the Police Officers as such Police officers, and not one which affects their private liberty. This section contemplates orders of a general nature for the guidance of the men in respect of their discipline or control and efficiency of the Force. Holding a meeting or not or attending one when off duty has nothing to do with either the discipline or general government of the Force. The words used are "discipline and general government of the Force," and they altogether cannot be said to refer to the act of individual officers when they act in their capacity as private citizens. In my opinion, therefore, the order is *ultra vires* and cannot be said to have been made under Section 12 of the Act. If not so made, then the prosecution ought to have shown to me what other section of the Act entitles the Police Commissioner to issue such an order and they have failed to do so. The learned Public Prosecutor has argued that the words in Section 12 are that the Police Commissioner may issue orders as he may deem expedient, and that the Court has got absolutely no power to consider whether the order is properly within that section or not. This argument is that the fact of his promulgating the order as one under Section 12 is sufficient to show that it was passed under that section, and the Court has no power to go behind that order. With great respect for his opinion, I must say that the words "as he may deem expedient" relate not to the subject matter of this order, but to the nature of the order, and if the order does not relate to any of these heads A. B. C., of the Section, then it cannot be assumed that it does relate to one of these heads. But even if the order is one which the Police Commissioner had a power to issue under Section 12 of the Police Act there is the further issue to be met, namely, whether this Court has jurisdiction. The section that gives Court power to punish disobedience of orders by policemen is Section 18 of the Act, and Clause (d) says: "Any police officer who is guilty of any wilful breach or neglect of any provision of law or of any rule or order which it is his duty as such Police officer to observe or obey." Now, the words on which I lay great stress are: "as such Police officer." What do they mean? Do they mean when discharging his functions as a Police officer, or do they mean when enrolled as a Police officer? Mr. Nicholson has argued that under Section 16 of the Act, a Police officer is to be deemed always on duty, and, if so, when a policeman disobeys an order given by his superior he does so in violation of the duty which Section 32 (a-1) casts upon him. But this interpretation would be put on the section; if you read instead of these words "as such Police officer" in this Section 18, the words "as a member of the Police Force" as suggested by Mr. Nicholson. These words are not there, and, in my opinion, Section 18 therefore applies only to disobedience of orders by policemen when they are discharging their public functions. In this case the men met when off duty and in their private capacity, and I do not think that this Court has jurisdiction in the matter. I think the legislature has made ample provision in Section 7 of the Act for the punishment of disobedience and insubordination in the Force, and it cannot, therefore, be said that it would be subversive of all discipline and good Government of the Force to say that certain breaches of the order cannot be punished under Section 18. I, therefore, order the accused to be acquitted.

Before the accused left the Court, the Magistrate in addressing him and the other policemen present, said that the Court was sorry to see that the Police Force of Bombay, which had earned a reputation for discipline and for prompt submission to orders, should have in this instance disobeyed the Commissioner's order. His Worship would be very glad if even now they went to the Commissioner and tendered their full submission to him and be guided by his advice. His Worship knew that the Commissioner had the interests and welfare of the Police Force at heart, and he advised them all not to treat this case as their triumph, but to treat it as one which they had won on technical grounds.

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL ORDERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Pandoo Raghoo and six others, all mill hands of the Manecji Petit Mill at Tardeo, were charged with wilful trespass. Superintendent Sloane prosecuted. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., Solicitors, with Mr. Velinker, Pleader, appeared for the Mill Company. Messrs. Athavle and Oliviera, Pleaders, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been published. His Lordship after recording the evidence in the case framed a charge against the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 under section 151 of the I. P. C., in that they disobeyed the orders of Superintendent Williamson to disperse and leave the mill premises when asked to do so on the 18th ultimo, when the workmen of the Maneckji Petit Mill struck work. His Lordship held that the charge of criminal trespass could not be brought home to the accused, but that they were, in his opinion, guilty of the charge of disobedience to the lawful order under section 151 and he convicted all the accused, with the exception of No. 4, and ordered each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment. They were further ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 each for six months to keep the peace.

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Bombay, April 10.

220 ARMS.

Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head Quarters at once for inspection.

225 COMPT.

The D. R. F. Competition will be held at the Saluting Battery Appollo Bunder on 20th instant at 5 p.m.

Entries to be in office by morning of the 19th instant.

222 INSTRUCTIONS.

There will be instructions for the D. R. F. Competitors on Wednesday the 10th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, April 10.

No 3—Annual Rifles Meeting.—The remaining Matches of the Annual Rifle Meeting Programme will be fired on the G I P Ry Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar as under :—

Thursday the 11th instant—
Match—No 7 commencing at 7 a.m.
Match—No 11 for Cadet Recruits at 9 a.m.
Match—No 8 for Instructors at 11 a.m.

Friday the 12th instant—
Team Match—No 16 consisting of teams of 8 from each. Other conditions will be found on page 24 of the A R M Programme.
The Blaney Challenge Cup for Cadets to commence at 8. Conditions will be found on page 25 A R M Programme.

Saturday the 13th instant—
Team Match No 15 The Nicholson Challenge Cup conditions on page 23 A R M Programme.

Sunday the 14th instant—
Team Match—No 13 Marching competition parade at Kurla at 6-45 a.m. Other conditions will be found on page 21, A R M Programme.

Monday the 15th instant—
Team Match—No 14 The Bayley Company Challenge Shield Conditions on page No 22 A R M Programme.

NOTE All individual Matches must be completed or forfeited by Saturday the 13th instant.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907.

IN DEFENCE OF MADRAS.

RESIDENTS in other parts of India have been so long accustomed to regard Madras as the "benighted Presidency," that they will read with some degree of surprise Sir James Thomson's claim that Madras has taught the other presidencies many useful lessons from which they have profited. Of the Capital City, Sir James spoke appreciatively, the other day, in a paper he read at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. Recent visitors have referred to it in kindly fashion, declared Sir James. The character of the place and of its people could not have been more cordially recognised and appreciated than by its Royal and many visitors of last year, when Lord and Lady Ampthill did the honours of the presidency magnificently and gracefully. Still, he found "the carping critic of the north" will talk and write of it as "a pleasant backwater," a country that needs no talents in its administration, and five years ago the Society of Arts was informed that "there is no city of Madras, only an obsolescent maritime cantonment with no future and consequently no past of the slightest interest." Lucky Madras, if this were true. What a delightful place to flee to and escape the worry and bustle and strife of Bombay. Sir James Thomson, who was lately a member of the Council of the Government of Madras, cannot admit the accuracy of the descriptions. He does not deny that she has no mighty river flowing past, no supremely fertile soil adjacent, no splendid bay, no hills to look up to or from. But—far better—she has achieved what men and nations struggle for—peace and prosperity, a contented people, a Government that busies itself with adjusting land and other taxation equitably, improving the conditions of life, developing the resources of the country and adding to the revenues of the Empire to help it towards the same goal: and pleased if she is, now and again, permitted to retain for herself a little more of the large revenues she affords. It is rather a land for gods and saints, than for business men and labourers. But we have even yet not heard all. In irrigation and in many things else—not enumerated by the way—she has set object lessons to the Empire. If they have bettered instruction they have to thank their larger opportunities.

And what of the capital city? It is the microcosm of the presidency, and houses the Government for half the year. Bombay does not: but Sir James does not wish to make any contrasts. Yet is he constrained to write:—"The city is loyal, and is not asleep: it thinks and speaks without shouting *bande mataram* or other ridiculousness, with a sobriety and common sense to be envied and imitated. Neither Day nor any one else of his time, looking on that starveling spit of grey sand, on the wretched Cooum—with a bar that closes from February to October if a cyclone does not open it—and on the tiny villages dotted about the flat, infertile plain towards the west, could have dreamt of a future when over half-a-million would dwell there, pursuing industrious callings, provided with the civilising agencies which this century affords, and with no Nayak, Nawab, Nizam, or Great Mogul to make them afraid. The storm and stress of war, glorious and inglorious, have gone long years ago; a struggle of another sort is now afoot in Madras as elsewhere, to be dealt with by statesmanship not by battalions, for the settlement of which self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control on all hands, are prime requisites. To me the marvel of the city is that with so little granted by natural position so much has been accomplished. Destitute of the usual foundations of a great city, she is still the third in India, and the fact says much for the strong hearts of her makers and begetters. In trusting that she will continue to flourish I am certainly voicing the wishes of all that have had a home there and have known her as she deserves to be known." Bombay and Calcutta have much to envy and much to emulate. Madras, instead of being a city to be despised, is one to be respected and admired. Bombay, with all its faults, is far to be preferred to Calcutta from whatever point of view we take it; but if all Sir James Thomson says of Madras be true, both places are, in many respects, inferior to Madras; for neither Calcutta nor Bombay possesses a people prosperous and contented—though there are many individual members of the population who are both.

Madras has been more successful than Bombay in combating plague. Only recently did the disease effect an entrance and, even as it is, the cases are very few. Public health is shown to be satisfactory, the congested parts naturally suffering in comparison with the free and open blocks on the margins and in the south; epidemics, when virulent, alter normal figures largely, and scarcity outside will cause an influx of bad livers and swell the death-rate, while a heavy monsoon will log the soil further and set-up fevers. Sir James Thomson tells us this that we may not be alarmed when he feels bound to confess that the drainage system is defective. It would be seen at once that the drainage of twenty-seven square miles of land but little above sea-level is a more difficult business. Since sewage is properly transmitted only underground and the question is one of slope, the problem requires no further statement. The execution of the plan adopted has been condemned by the Sanitary authorities. But the Corporation is not disposed to accept this judgment without further evidence and is taking time for more observation and for local experiment. It is urged that with a largely increased water-supply in near prospect and a twelve per cent. increase of population every ten years, it behoves those concerned and responsible to see that their duties towards the present and a near future at least are passably fulfilled. Till the present time, 31·4 lakhs have been expended out of an estimate of 48 lakhs; now it is conjectured that 85 lakhs will be the total cost of a proper service. It is impossible for Madras to undertake work of such magnitude out of its own resources; past errors are due to its having to cut its coat according to its cloth and to restrict its output of work to the funds available. "The Supreme Government," as Sir James comments, "controls the only purse that is equal to such occasions, and it instructs the Local Government that local municipal wants are debitable to local municipal income. The principle is excellent: wisdom has regard to the particular instance when it is sought to apply any principle." But Madras having achieved successes in the past will be able to overcome present difficulties. Of that there need be little fear.

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THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE. THE whole Empire is waiting for the assembly of the Conference of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Prime Ministers of the various self-governing communities which is due shortly. This interest is not altogether free from the desire of the nation to hear something definite on the subject of Preferential trade. Much has been heard, some say from the point of view of party politics, others from the point of view of real statesmanship, but nothing has resulted except a disrupted political party and the promise that when the Colonies assemble and are in a position to voice their desires the matter will be fully taken up. So, now one party waits for the bogey of tariff reform to be entirely swept away and the other waits confident that its work in the past is about to bear fruit. The invitation of the Government made no mention of the subject, but a subsidiary invitation that suggestions for topics should be submitted, left no option but to include Preferential trade in the agenda, and it will probably take premier place. Not only has Lord Elgin accepted the suggestions made in the majority of cases without demur of any kind, but in some instances he has given them precedence over the proposals which he himself advanced on behalf of His Majesty's Government. Another cause of the interest taken in the approaching Conference is due to the special circumstances that, while the gathering will be the fourth of its kind, excluding the Ottawa Conference of 1894, it is the first occasion that the Colonial representatives have been called together solely for the transaction of business, a fact which in itself gives to the 1907 Conference an importance over all its predecessors. And if it were necessary to cite another reason, it may be found in the change made in the preliminary procedure. Hitherto, the precise details of Conference programmes have not been publicly stated until after the termination of the proceedings. In the present instance, however, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has taken the nation into his confidence, and issued his agenda as a Parliamentary Paper, thus establishing a precedent at once convenient and business-like.

It is interesting to go back to the first Conference, that of 1887, the most memorable year of the latter part of the last century. It was foreshadowed in a Speech from the Throne and was called together for the express purpose of talking over the reorganisation of Colonial Defences and the development of Postal and Telegraphic communication. The next Conference took place in 1897, a more or less informal meeting convened by Mr. Chamberlain at the time of the Diamond Jubilee. It was not till 1902, however, at the third Conference, that Mr. Chamberlain invited the Colonial Prime Ministers to discuss "various important questions of general interest," trade being given a prominent place. Now trade is likely to overshadow almost everything else. There is, however, one item, the first on the list, which is likely to attract considerable attention. The suggestion which has been made that the Conference should become of a permanent character, and this naturally draws attention to the constitution of future Conferences. That some definite plan of procedure must be laid down for future Conferences is very certain if these gatherings are to realise the expectations placed upon them. But, whatever procedure may be decided upon, it is patent to all that no tribunal is more capable of dealing with the subject than the Conference itself. His Majesty's Government are, therefore, to be congratulated on giving the prominence they have done to a matter of so much Imperial importance; a matter which it is only fair to say was first mooted by Mr. Lyttelton in the State Paper which in 1905 he addressed to the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies. That the agenda of the approaching Conference is a long one will be generally admitted, and it may not be possible to discuss adequately in one month the several matters that Lord Elgin and the Colonial Governments desire to see brought forward. It is, however, to be hoped that ample time will be allowed for debating the two first subjects on the list and, if one may be permitted to make a suggestion, it is that when the time comes for the report of the proceedings to be presented to Parliament we may have the views of the Colonial representatives given at the same length as those of His Majesty's Ministers.

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INDIAN TREES. It was in 1883, or 24 years ago, that Sir Dietrich Brandis, F. R. S., or as he then was, Dr. Brandis, retired from the Indian Forest Service after 27 years of hard work, both as an indefatigable administrator and distinguished botanist (seldom are the two qualities combined in a Forest Officer), and well might he have rested on his oars after such a long and meritorious career; but his was not a frame to remain inactive under such circumstances. Many years of his leisure after retirement were devoted in England in assisting in the education and training of young men for the Forest Service, until relieved by Dr. Schlich, who after his retirement from the Indian Service, took up the training of the youths at Cooper's Hill College. It was probably because he found his enforced leisure irksome that the idea was conceived by Sir Dietrich of writing his monumental work, "Indian Trees"—a work which has recently been published. It has occupied eight years in completion, and a glance at its pages shows the marvellous amount of painstaking labour and unremitting zeal its preparation must have entailed. As remarked in the preface of the work, it is mainly intended for the use of Foresters who may wish to make themselves acquainted with the immense variety of trees, shrubs, climbers, bamboos and palms in the British Indian Empire; but it will, it is thought, find favour among a large number of other interested readers. In fact, the book already, it is understood, is finding a sale among those interested in botany, and it is probable that when its existence becomes better known it will find its way into every library and the hands of all lovers of the Indian Woods.

The volume, which is published at Rs. 14 by Messrs. A. Constable and Co., consists of 767 pages, handsomely bound and containing 201 illustrations. The latter facilitate the identification of species, and it is regretted that more were not included, but this could not well be afforded. The publication of the work as it stands must have cost a vast sum of money, and bearing in mind its object and that it is such a standard authority, surprise must be felt by all that the Secretary of State for India was not advised to have it published under his seal. Sir Dietrich Brandis tenders his best thanks to the Secretary of State for having purchased 300 copies of the work. But seemingly it was only owing to the intervention of the late Mr. C. B. Clarke, that eminent and amiable botanist, that this was done. In fact, without Mr. Clarke's aid in this direction the book might never have been published at all. Can such amazing apathy and utter indifference to promote scientific study among officers be understood? Dr. Cooke, it is true, is bringing out his Bombay Flora, under the authority of the Secretary of State, and Gamble's "Indian Timbers" also has been published under the same authority, but it cannot be asserted that Indian Trees bears any analogy to these two works. Sir Dietrich Brandis' authoritative work stands unique—and is full of vast stores of information which his ability and prolonged experience in India enabled him to acquire. In addition, it may be mentioned, to the very accurate descriptions of the various trees, etc., important and remarkable anatomical characteristics of the more interesting timbers are also given. With the aid of the synopsis of Natural Orders and the illustrations in the volume, any tree, shrub and climber found in British India, can be readily identified, and for this reason the book will appeal to a much larger circle than was expected and the increased sale which will, it is hoped, thus result, will recompense the distinguished author to a certain extent for the very large outlay which must have been necessary in bringing out the work.

SIR HARVEY Adamson and Sir Harold Stewart have arrived at Simla.

THE Anchor Line s. s. *Scindia* passed Suez, Homeward bound, on the 6th inst.

SIRDAR AYUB KHAN who has been on a visit to Japan has now returned to Lahore.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made last week to wreck a boat with the Mail, from Tuticorin, near Tyimpett,

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THE Austrian Lloyd's Chartered s. s. *Istok*, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 9th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Vorwaerts*, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the 8th instant and may be expected here on the 19th.

THE Pipers of the Royal Scots will be an added attraction to the usual Wednesday musical gathering at the Gymkhana this evening.

AN appeal is being made for subscriptions, for the relief of the families of those who lost their lives in the steamer "Barak" on the 12th of March.

MR. F. E. DEMPSTER C. I. E., Director of Construction, Indian Telegraph Department, arrived in Madras yesterday and will proceed on an extended tour in Southern India.

THE steam Pilot vessel "Fraser" leaves Calcutta for service at the Sandheads to-day and will be at her station to-morrow when wireless communication will be re-opened.

On the South Indian Railway a huge block of granite was placed on the rail. Fortunately the driver saw it in time and stopped the train. A similar attempt was made near the same place recently.

MR. LEWIS MOORE, Chief Judge, Mysore Chief Court, leaves Bangalore to-day, for England, taking advantage of the summer recess for which the Courts close from the 15th instant to the 25th June.

THE Westminster Glee Singers arrive to-day from Karachi where they have been delighting large audiences. Their season in Bombay commences at once and the first concert will be given this evening at the Town Hall at half past nine.

ON Saturday last a deputation of Indian gentlemen waited on Mr. Mason, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, to concert measures for allaying panic and removing tension between Hindus and Mahomedans in Comilla. The interview was very satisfactory

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AN Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday the 15th April 1907, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following among other business:—(a) Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a list showing the names of the members of the Municipal Corporation coming into office on the 1st April 1907. (b) Notices from Messrs. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, A. G. Viegas, Kaliandas Keshavdas and Bhagawandas Narotamdas claiming to act as Councillors in view of the proceedings pending in the Court of Small Causes regarding the Justices' election. (c) Appointment of President of the Corporation for the year 1907-08. Appointment of eight members of the Standing Committee. (d) Government Resolution—Appointing Captain E. F. Anand to be a Member of the Corporation vice Mr. A. Muirhead, resigned, for the remaining portion of the last triennium. (e) Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from the Honourable Arthur Hill Trevor resigning his seat on the Corporation.

MR. CROOKS tells an amusing story bearing on the biography of him which Mr. George Hay has written. A fellow member of the House accosted him with "I say Crooks, 'From the Workhouse to Westminster' is six shillings." "Is it?" replied Mr. Crooks, "I always do it for fourpence halfpenny."

A writer in *Young Woman* tells of a lady, a Devoted Mothers' Meeting leader, who overheard one of her proteges swearing horribly. At the next meeting she expressed her indignation in unmeasured terms. When the gathering broke up she posted herself at the door to shake hands with the members. The first to go was a woman never suspected of foul language. She, with hot and angry face, exclaimed: "I shall never come again." Before the lady had recovered her astonishment, another said: "Oh, miss, if I'd a knowed as 'ow you was about, I'd a' been more careful." The third said: "I think you might have come and told me of it quiet like," and the fourth remarked,—"I am glad I didn't bring my Alice to hear you speak to me like that." At last, came the real culprit. "Good afternoon, mum," she said, with the sweetest of smiles, "what a 'appy meetin' we've 'ad. But oh, this swearin' 'abit, 'aint it awful!"

THE HAUNTED HOMES OF BRITAIN.—I.

THE passion for ghost stories is as common as the scientific investigation of supernatural phenomena is rare. Of late, indeed, more persistent efforts have been made to elucidate the mysteries associated with some of the more important and remarkable of English and Scottish haunted houses, but despite the efforts of the late lamented Mr. Myers and the Psychical Research Society no general conclusions of a convincing nature have been attained. The reality of many of the alleged phenomena would seem to have been attested by careful and impartial observers, but the psychical researchers have hardly as yet got beyond the manipulation of the facts, at least their theories and hypotheses have not yet been put forward as more than tentative conclusions. That being so, we shall make no apology for placing before our readers some account of the more interesting haunted homes of Great Britain without straining after an explanation of the phenomena with which they are accredited. England, even more than Scotland, possesses scores of ancient mansions said to be haunted by spirits of the departed, which spirits sometimes appear in the garb they wore when creatures of this earth and sometimes make their presence objectionably evident by emitting or setting in action sounds of a strange and unaccountable nature. Those cases where the phenomena are at once oral andusual of course evoke a deeper interest than a mere silently gliding ghost or an occasional unearthly shriek. Still more thrilling and far less explicable, on purely natural grounds or by theories of hallucination, are those cases, where animals seem to share the apprehension of their masters; where, for instance, dogs tremble and howl as if conscious of some presence more than natural. The instances we shall quote will belong, some to one, some to another of these roughly indicated groups, but, at the outset at least, we shall make no attempt at a scientific classification.

A very good example of a house rendered uninhabitable by strange noises to which no cause could be assigned is Ewshott Manor, in Hampshire. Although the present mansion does not date back further than 1680 a regular budget of uncanny stories have gathered round it.

The most circumstantial account is given in connection with a family which went to live at the Manor House in 1823. There was heard at night time "a great thumping noise as if some one were beating heavy blows with a great mallet in the hall." For years these sounds were heard nightly, generally between the hours of one and two but never more than once in the night. The most circumstantial correspondent whom Ingram, in his "Haunted Homes" quotes with regard to this ghost, says of these sounds "they are sometimes so loud as to awaken one from sleep, and startle even those who are the most familiar with them; at other times almost inaudible; sometimes struck with great rapidity, at others more slowly and leisurely; varying in duration also in about the same degree." No one could determine from what part of the house the sound proceeded, for from whatever part one might be listening, it seemed to come from some remoter corner. For twenty years and more every effort was made to ascertain from whence the sound proceeded, but without success. It could not be accounted for by any of the usual suppositions, such as horses kicking, dogs rapping with their tail, or rats jumping in the drains beneath the house. The usual thumping sound was sometimes supplemented by others, such as the rattling of a loaded cart beneath the windows and the rushing past of a flock of sheep. Tradition attributes the hammerings to the unquiet spirits of a certain squire who inhabited the original mansion in this place more than three hundred years ago. This unfortunate gentleman had lived a secluded and suspicious life in the company of an Italian valet, who, according to local legend, ended by bricking up his master between the walls of some room or vault. The noise was believed to have been originally caused by the squire rapping the walls with the butt end of his hunting whip in trying to get out. Doubtless his spirit, when once the body had perished of famine, continued to trouble the spot with similar noises for reasons best known to spirits.

John Wesley's account of the disturbances at Epworth Parsonage in 1716-7 is a chronicle of compelling interest for the occultist.

The Rev. Samuel Wesley, the father of the founder of Wesleyism, was then Rector of Epworth, which is in Lincolnshire. The rector's diary it was that formed the basis of his son's narrative "This account, supplemented by personal inquiries, and carefully written statements of each member of the household, forms not only one of the most marvellous, but also one of the best authenticated cases of haunted houses on record." Sounds were at first heard as of one stumbling over boots and shoes and of a Turkey gobbling close to the bed-side, while non-descript knockings became ubiquitous, being heard first by one member of the family, then by another. After the children had all been scared and were convinced that supernatural influences were at work they informed their mother who, on entering the nursery heard in the corner of the room the violent rocking of a cradle, though no cradle had been there for years. "She was convinced that it was preternatural, and earnestly prayed that it might not disturb her in her own chamber at the hours of retirement; and it never did. She now thought it was proper to tell my father. But he was extremely angry, and said: "Sukey, I am ashamed of you. These boys and girls frighten one another; but you are a woman of sense, and should know better. Let me hear of it no more." But the parson was soon to be rudely aroused from his mood of complacent superiority. When saying the prayer for the King that night at family prayers a knocking began all round the room, and a thundering knock attended the *Amen*. This apparently was a gentle reminder from the spirit that the loyalism of Mrs Wesley had been deficient, for she had during William's reign refused to say *Amen* when he was prayed for, and her husband had been so indignant that he took his horse and rode away for a twelve-month. The spirit continued to so frighten the children that the clergyman adjured it as follows: "Thou deaf and dumb devil! why dost thou fright these children who cannot answer for themselves! Come to me in my study, that am a man!" It knocked in acquiescence, and the next evening, for the first time, began to play pranks in his study. When the Rev. Samuel entered the room, the door was thrust back with such violence as almost to throw him down. Things got worse and worse; a few days later a noise was heard as of a large iron bell being thrown among the bottles under the staircase, and followed by a large piece of coal being thrown violently on the floor and pewter being hurled about the kitchen. On this occasion violent noises continued almost all night. Mr. Wesley, when advised to leave the house with characteristic courage refused to "flee from the devil." But the noises ceased as suddenly as they had begun. The rowdy spirit departed after a visit of rather less than two months.

The well-known Sampford Peverell ghost might be cited as a contrast to the last, because it was a permanent inhabitant rather than a temporary visitant. Moreover, it is a case of special interest in that the manifestations took place by day as well as by night and actual physical blows have been dealt by invisible agents. The best narrative on the subject deals with the manifestations about the year 1810. In a certain house at Sampford Peverell, which is in Devonshire, daylight knockings were sometimes heard by as many as a dozen persons at once. Female servants sleeping there received as many as 200 blows in a single night, and felt numb for days after, besides presenting evident marks of foul play. The servants being so scared, the mistress of the house allowed them to sleep in her room, when a large iron candlestick began to move about the room. Another night two trustworthy witnesses, who were watching, saw a sword, which had been placed upon a bed, first hurled violently against the wall and then suspended in the air most dangerously. Many men of trained intelligence were set to watch, and on one occasion the mysterious agent of these occurrences moved freely about from room to room despite the fact that a seal had been placed over every door and cavity. Such care was taken in investigation that human agency must have been out of the question. Besides, the nuisance continued for years in an acute form although a reward of £250 had been offered for discovery. The house has either been pulled down or deserted years ago, so that we are not able to learn whether disturbances still continue.

The famous mystery of Glamis Castle will be dealt with in our next article.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

"LIFE AND LABOUR IN INDIA" is a big subject and Mr. A. Yusuf-Ali has not exhausted it in his book which bears this title; but he has presented a lucid, and fairly comprehensive account of the economic conditions which prevail in Indian towns and villages, and has, at the same time, offered some useful criticism on their shortcomings. "The nucleus of the book" he says, "was formed by certain lectures", which the writer delivered in England. We recommend the book to people who live in England. It will open their eyes to some of the conditions of life in India. The ignorance of Englishmen about their Indian Empire is appalling. We know of people sending soap to their relatives (who lived in Bombay) because they thought there was some difficulty in getting it in India. We know of an Anglo Indian on leave from India who was congratulated by his landlady on the facility with which he spoke English. We know of a man dining at a county house who, when replying to his host's enquiry as to what he did in India, said he was in railway service, was met with an incredulous look and the reply, "Do you really mean to say that you have railways in India? The average Englishman's knowledge of Indian life and labour is, if anything, less than his knowledge of Anglo-Indian. In this book he will not find much to enlighten him about the latter, but he will find, with reference to the instances mentioned above, that the people of the country in general have a more intimate acquaintance with water if not with soap, than the people of Great Britain. They will learn too that Mr. Yusuf-Ali can give many of his English readers a good many points in knowledge of English literature and diction; and they will learn something of Indian Railway matters.

In this last respect the book will be valuable to many European residents in India. Many of us are none too well acquainted with the conditions of the existence of those who live around us. In some cases, the dealings which the Jews had with the Samaritans, were not more distant than ours with our neighbours. It is true that both sides are to blame for this, but, still, we think less blame attaches to the Indian than the Englishman. It is more our business that theirs to make free intercourse easier, and nothing can help to this more, than a better knowledge of facts. We specially welcome this book for the insight it gives us into the daily life of an Indian villager, and of the system by which his village is worked. We welcome, also, Mr. Yusuf-Ali's broad minded discussion of the problems which arise from social life in villages, and, in a greater measure, from life in the bigger villages, which we call towns. The primitive simplicity of life in an Indian village is known to most of us, but its system of economy, which Mr. Yusuf Ali carefully describes, is not so well known. Less known or, at all events, less realized, are the intimate ties which exist between Man and Nature in these mud built villages. We wish people who go into villages for "sporting" purposes would think of this. Birds and beasts are the friends of the villager, dwelling like him in the open-air, says Mr. Yusuf Ali, and a villager's hut is merely his shelter, not his home. The simple habits of quiet unostentatious hospitality in times of plenty, and of infinite patience in times of suffering; the tender domestic affections among these people, the feeling that each has his own place and mission in life, evoke a feeling of restful sympathy which is specially welcome to emigrants from a life of hurry and of luxury of clubs, of amusements, of bridge, of general heartlessness, which seems to make up the sum of existence in more advanced countries? It is indeed a question whether the lives of these villagers do not stand as a valuable object, lesson to us, whom long ago Wordsworth reproached, for being "out of tune" with nature.

But while the villager's life is simple, cleaner than most people think, and in many respects admirable, Mr. Yusuf Ali shows that it fails as a whole. There is little or no co-operation in village life. There is no individual interest in the well-being of the community. The worst result of the absence of the interest is the neglect of sanitation. "Sanitation" says Mr. Yusuf Ali, "is one of the most useful departments to which Government energy can be directed." We entirely agree with him. Government have recently been told the same thing by Mr. Gokhale. The importance of it cannot be overstated. The principles of sanitation need to be carefully and patiently taught and explained to Indians from their earliest childhood. India is now in the grip of a disease which threatens to ruin her prosperity, which has already levied an awful tax on her population. This disease, and the many other diseases which haunt the country, can be scotched, if not killed, by strict attention to the principles of sanitary science. We know this is so from the fact that in the Native army and in the gaols, the death rate in recent years has steadily fallen. Mr. Yusuf Ali rightly makes a great point of this, and gives figures to show it, pointing out at the same time, that success has been won in spite of the fact that the occupants of gaols are recruited from the lowest and most unhealthy classes. While paying a tribute to the efforts which Government have made to inculcate a better general knowledge of this all-important subject, Mr. Yusuf Ali rightly says that it must be the business of the Educational, not the Sanitary Department to spread this necessary knowledge. "I would have," he says, "the department of Public Instruction take up the question of public health. I would allow no dirty little hovel to be used as a school house. I would not promote a teacher who was not clean, neat and orderly in his habits." In short, he advocates the spread of sanitary knowledge among the rising generation, both by practical and theoretical lessons. We have no space to follow Mr. Yusaf Ali in his discussion of the numerous subjects which fall under the head of Problems in Civic Life, but we may say that we think he is entirely right in calling on private individuals to assist Government in their endeavours to improve the status of the people. And we think he puts his finger on the canker on our civilization when he says that the forms of religion which we see evidenced in our Indian cities, do not constitute any social or moral force. Social reform in India has taken account only of individual or family life. As applied to mankind in the mass, and especially to "those soulless agglomerations of seething humanity which we call cities, is a gospel yet to be preached." It is true we have in our cities Municipalities and Trusts, whose endeavour is to better the conditions of the existence of the masses, but these, unaided by private effort in the same direction, without a social spirit (which is a religious spirit) animating our prosperous citizens, we can do but little towards permanent improvement. Take, for instance, the overcrowding of Bombay, of which Sir Bhalchandra Krishna wrote so forcibly in 1904, and which is still crying out for redemption. Here is an evil which is the cause of death, di[illegible] crime. The cause of overcrowding is poverty,—the sheer inability of the poor to afford themselves decent lodgings. What action are our wealthy citizens taking about this evil? Where is the social spirit that will insist, at all costs, on this evil being remedied? In this twentieth century need they to be reminded that the remedy is in a great measure, in their own hands. We do not want charity from them; they have often given that: what we want is a greater sense of responsibility. It is this sense that must begin the social reform in our cities. "The sense of responsibility" we call it; it is more than that; it is what the apostle called Love,—Love which seeketh not her own. The construction of houses for workmen; the provision of free medical attendance; the payment of compensation for injuries; pension in old age, and bonuses for regular attendance, and a careful regard to the comfort and well-being—moral and material—of the workmen. "These we need," says Mr. Yusuf Ali. How far have our big employers of labour travelled on these lines? What have they done for their workmen, for the men whose sweat has made them rich, except pay them as small a wage as they will accept and let them go their own way. Do they know at all how their workmen live, where they live, how they die? It will, we know, cost money to give workmen the assistance which Mr. Yusuf Ali calls for. It will mean smaller profits, smaller dividends. Well, a big dividend is not the one thing needful; nor, so far as we understand the Christian and other religions, is getting rich the solution of the problem of existence. We know the difficulties of solving this problem, but surely they are not past solving? Surely it is not so difficult that it should be put aside? Already Railway Companies do something for their poorer employees on the lines indicated by Mr. Yusuf Ali. Is it beyond hope that private employers of labour will do the same,—not only employers of hundreds but employers of tens, even of units. The housing and well-being of our own private [illegible] calls for attention no less than that of mill hands. We echo Mr. Yusuf Ali's hope that what he has written will stimulate the interest of his countrymen and fellow-workers in the work that lies to their hands.

THE KING'S TOUR.

ROYAL AMENITIES AT CARTHAGENA.

King Edward and the Spanish Army.

ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECH BY KING ALPHONSO.

THE NATIONS' FRIENDSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Immediately the *Victoria and Albert* arrived in harbour, King Alphonso and Queen Christina went aboard, where the most affectionate greetings were exchanged.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

A banquet was given on board the Spanish battleship *Numancia* in honour of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

King Alphonso, proposing the toast of their Majesties, made affectionate reference to his visits to Britain. Anglo-Spanish friendship, he said, was based on solidarity of interests, besides the ties of kinship between the two Houses, and was bound to promote King Edward's generous task of strengthening international harmony. He saluted the British fleet, that mighty instrument, which was ready to carry out His Majesty's intentions for the furtherance of the principles of progress.

King Edward, in reply, reciprocated the desire that the ties between Great Britain and Spain may be drawn closer.

He expressed regret at the absence of Queen Ena, but rejoiced at the reason which detained her in the capital.

"INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL."

Unfair Competition Denied.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Mr. Morley, replying to Mr. Rees, said that the Editor of the *Indian Trade Journal* was allowed to comment on commercial subjects in order that the journal might keep in touch with Indian trade.

He had no information that the journal competes improperly with private journals, and therefore he did not propose to interfere.

THE CONNAUGHT TOUR.

Departure from Cairo.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left Cairo.

The Khedive and his Prime Minister bade them farewell at the station.

TRADE RETURNS.

Large Increases.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The exports during March increased by £3,000,000. The Imports increased by £1,500,000.

BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

Speedy Salvage.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The *Trafalgar* has been towed off the rocks. There are eighteen inches of water forward.

PARLIAMENT.

End of the Recess.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The House of Commons has re-assembled after the Easter recess, and resumed the discussion on the Civil Service Estimates.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Presidentship.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The *Times* and *Standard* urge most strongly the expediency of the Premier of Great Britain presiding at the Conference of Premiers for the purpose of emphasizing the idea of equality.

THE THAW TRIAL.

Close of the Evidence.

THRILLING ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Thaw case has closed and the addresses to the Jury have begun.

LATER.

Thaw's counsel thrilled a crowded Court with his eloquent and telling address enlisting the sympathies of the Jury on behalf of the avenger of his wife's wrongs.

ITALY AND GREECE.

Cordial Relations.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

At a banquet held at the Palace of Athens, King George of Greece and King Victor Emmanuel exchanged the most cordial toasts, dwelling upon the fraternal regard between the two nations.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Boundaries and Fisheries.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

A telegram from Washington announces that it is officially stated that a Treaty has been drafted, appointing a Commission to consider all the complex questions between Canada and the United States concerning the water boundaries and the fisheries.

THE ARMY SCHEME.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION.

"Getting our House in Order"

AUXILIARY FORCES MUST BE IMPROVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

In view of the discussion on the Territorial Forces Bill, which will take place to-morrow, Mr. Haldane has issued a further explanatory Memorandum, showing that his proposals were designed to meet the lessons learnt from the Crimean and South African Wars.

The Memorandum emphasised the necessity of systematising the relations between the Regulars and the Auxiliaries and of remedying the latter's dangerous inefficiency. Otherwise, the gap separating the Auxiliaries from the steadily improving Regular Army, will constantly widen.

It is especially urgent, says the Memorandum, to remedy the Auxiliaries' lack of Field Artillery Engineers, and supplementary services.

Finally, the Memorandum points out the improvement in the local forces in the Colonies as the result of the lessons learnt from the late war. "Unless we set our house in order," he said, "we shall be compelled to follow where we should, in our pride, lead."

FAMINE IN RUSBIA.

750 Thousand Starving.

20 MILLION LIVES IN JEOPARDY.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

A letter from the Commissioner of the Society of Friends who was sent to investigate the Russian Famine and who writes from Samara on the 3rd April says that 750,000 people are starving in Samara alone, of whom 373,000 are receiving bare relief which must cease on the 1st May unless fresh funds are forthcoming.

The famine outside Samara is equally appalling. The writer maintains that twenty million people must perish unless fully half a million sterling is forthcoming.

MOROCCO.

Sultan's Anti-European Edict.

UJDA OCCUPATION RESENTED.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

There is unrest among Europeans at Fez owing to the Anti-European edict issued by the Sultan in which he regrets the murder at M. Mauchamp but declares that the occupation of Ujda is unjustifiable and contrary to treaties, and he trusts that the place will be evacuated.

BURIAL REFORMS IN CALCUTTA.

Dr. Cook's Suggestions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

Dr. J. Nield-Cook, Health Officer of Calcutta, has submitted to the Christian Burial Board certain suggestions which revolutionises the orthodox method of burying the dead. He proposes that in future a cemetery should be laid out as a garden; that all tombstones should be prohibited, not only because they are unaesthetic objects, but because they interfere with the process by which the body is disposed of in the earth. The ideal he holds is that dust should return to dust as speedily as possible, and for this purpose he advocates light perishable coffins. In accordance with his views are most burial reformers; but the most controversial portion of his scheme is a proposal for superseding the private undertaker by means of a public department which will conduct funerals at the lowest possible cost.

LATE MR. MEUGENS.

Cremation of His Remains.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

The remains of the late Mr. J. G. Meugens were cremated yesterday and the ashes buried to-day. As the death certificate showed him to be a Spiritualist, Reverend W.K. Firminger, Chaplain of St. Stephen's, Kidderpore, declined to bury him, and the said office was performed by the Reverend Herbert Anderson of the Baptist Mission.

DEATH OF PURNA CHANDRA MITRA.

District Magistrate of Puri.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

The death is reported at Puri, on Friday last, of Purna Chandra Mitra, District Magistrate of Puri, from blood-poisoning following an operation for inflamation of the leg. He was a member of the Provincial Civil Service and was one of the first to be promoted to the rank of District Magistrate.

COMILLA SHOOTING CASE.

Further Adjournment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

The above came up yesterday before Mr. Dunlop, the trying Magistrate. Several witnesses were examined but the evidence has not been reported. The case has been adjourned.

SERVAMPORE RIOTERS.

The Two Bengalis Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

The two Bengalis, Madhusadan Chuckerbati and Gopal Chandra Sinha, charged with rioting at Servampore on "holi" day and insulting Mr. and Mrs. Smyth, have been convicted by Mr. Jack, the Joint Magistrate, and fined Rs. 30 each, and in default of payment to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

VICEROY AT REKINKESH.

Pleasure Excursion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, APRIL 9.

The Viceregal Shooting Camp at Rekinkesh was pitched in a beautiful mango tope on an embankment of the Ganges flowing in serpentine sweeps fifty feet below with thick jungles of Siwalik ranging on either side, teeming with game, big and small deer, and tiger somewhat shy.

Major Feilding joined the Camp last evening taking over the Officiating Military Secretaryship.

The Viceroy and Party, except Lady Violet and Miss Salberg, went out yesterday with Rajah Runbeersingh, across the river, on elephants, and bagged one cheetah and wounded another tiger. Several others are afoot in the vicinity of the Camp.

This morning the whole party, including the ladies, rode out on 25 elephants to Baktali, four miles, returning in the evening.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor's Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 9.

At the Council Meeting to day, after the Bill *re* the Controlling of the Madras City Police by the Inspector-General of Police, was passed, the Budget Debate commenced. The Governor made a sympathetic speech and said that his previous experience has been that time and education saw no advantage from academic discussion on the nature of constituting a huge complicated machinery but they had to consider whether thegetting of a full measure of work out of their engines suggested whether certain bits of machinery were not obsolete and that a readjustment was advisable. Whether some parts made additional plant necessary—in others a superfluity in work "we had to consider" he said, "how far with the sorces" at our command the administrative needs of the country bring. Just coming as a stranger I said that was I particularly struck by two things, first by the vast numbers of the class we call the lower orders; secondy by their poverty and low standand of living. Yet upon these lower-classes the economic prosperity of the country in the main depends: The patient millions who toil with the plough and at the well; at their side, in smaller numbers, are artisans, petty shopkeepers, humble professional men, of slender means, who daily live in constant struggle between sufficiency and want." He would confine himself in a few words to the proposal to make a consideration as to what are the administrative needs of the people and how far they are being met. "We have to insure rapid, economical, honest, efficient conduct of affairs. Every branch of the service is a matter of constant concern to Government and we should in every department, as far as possible, offer adequate remuneration for services rendered. A close scrutiny would show when this is being done. Especially was this the case with regard to the police, which we hoped had become a more efficient and contented body of men. Continuing, the Governor said:—"We have to give the rising generations a chance of elevating themselves by education to the conditions of greater material prosperity and higher intellectual plane. We have to place within their reach advantageous scientific discoveries in the development of agriculture, their main industry, in which depends the welfare of the people. Then we have to make provision for local needs such as communications, hygiene and sanitation, which make all the difference between the comfort and destitution, happiness and misery, health and weakness of millions of our fellow-subjects. Our desire is to see the incidence of taxation lightened, while our resources are not crippled." The Governor then discussed in detail the remissions of taxation, measures on behalf of agriculture and fishery, and of the enquiries of Sir Frederick Nicholson regarding irrigation projects, road communications, railway matters, etc.

AFGHANS IN CEYLON.

Labourers on Rubber Plantations.

SUPERIOR TO TAMILIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 9.

Reports of the first Afghan Labour party consisting of 250 people who came from Karachi in December 1906, imported to work on the Ceylon Rubber Plantation in Randeniya and paid at the rate of twelve annas daily, have proved very satisfactory, one Afghan being found equal to three South Indian Tamils. These men are not subject to malaria or cholera and they inter-marry with the local Mahomedans, so becoming settled.

H. M. S. "SPARTIATE" AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 9.

H. M. S. "Spartiate" arrived here this morning, homeward bound, with relieved crews from the China station. She sails on Thursday morning.

LAHORE NOTABLE ARRIVALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 9.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab returned to Lahore on Tuesday morning.

Sirdar Muhammed Ayub Khan, accompanied by his Political Officer and a small retinue arrived by the Bombay Mail on Tuesday. There was a large gathering at the Railway Station to receive him, including his sons, relatives and followers.

DISBANDMENT OF THE 77TH MOPLAHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 9.

Orders have been received here directing the immediate disbandment of the 77th Moplah Rifles which will not, as previously announced, be reconstructed. This regiment, formerly the 13th Madras Infantry, which was raised in 1794 was a few years ago reconstructed as the 1st Moplahs, and subsequently re-numbered the 77th Moplahs.

Much regret is felt at the loss of the excellent Band of the regiment to the Garrison. The regiment will shortly be replaced by another regiment of Native Infantry, the Garrison now being short by two Battalions of Native Infantry.

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M. LEHMAN, the Swiss Engineer who won £40,000 in the Milan Exhibition lottery, is receiving from 500 to 1000 begging and matrimonial letters daily, and the postal authorities at Romont, near Fribourg, have had to treble their staff. Among the letters is one from an Englishwoman, who writes: "I am going to marry a horrid old man soon, because I must. If you sent me £2,000 I could marry the man of my choice, who has no money." A girl who describes herself as "twenty-two and pretty," writes a ten-paged letter on the pleasures of domesticity, and adds: "I am willing; are you?" One correspondent frankly admits that she is forty-six, but adds that she is kind and affectionate, and would make a good wife. An equally candid German farmer writes: "I have three daughters. Take your choice."

ALLAHABAD ASSAULT CASE.

The Sowar's Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 9.

A serious charge of rioting, which occurred recently at Rasulabad in the Native Cavalry lines, Allahabad, is now engaging the attention of Mr. C. Moore, I. C. S., Officiating Joint Magistrate of Allahabad.

It appears that on the night of the 2nd of March last, Major Barrow of the 4th Cavalry received information that one of the Sowars of his regiment had been seriously assaulted by a number of Rasulabad people. The police were immediately informed and as the result of their investigation, thirteen men, some of them Zemindars of respectability, were put up for trial on a charge of rioting and causing hurt.

The complainant, Sowar Kallan Beg, alleged that Babu Lal and another of the accused were in the habit of visiting a woman who lived in the regimental bazaar, in spite of the order that no strangers were to come there. Complainant happened to be posted to the bazaar a few months ago as a police guard and, while on duty, he saw the two accused a number of times in front of the woman's door, and had them turned away, when they threatened him, and ever since they had owed him a grudge. On the 2nd of March last, Sowar Kallan Beg had occasion to go to Rasulabad to purchase some rope for his horse, and sat at the door of a tobacco seller's shop to have a smoke, when two of the accused came up and abused him and, on complainant remonstrating, the other accused appeared on the scene with sticks, and made a rush for the Sowar, who sought refuge in the tobacco seller's shop, whence he was dragged out and severely beaten, but he managed to escape into the shop. Again the accused dragged him out and after being beaten the Sowar was bound with ropes, and orders were given by Babu Lal to kill him and throw him into the river. The Sowar was thereupon dragged to the banks of the Ganges and left there for dead.

A number of witnesses deposed to the assault and identified the accused.

Capt O'Leary, I. M. S., who examined the Sowar when brought to the Cantonment Hospital observed a severe wound on the head and some 30 or 40 other injuries all over the body. The injured man was unconscious for four days.

The case is proceeding.

THE ALLEGED CHEQUE FORGERY.

Prosecution of J. Osborne.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 9.

J. Osborne, who was accused of forging a cheque in the name of Captain Guyon of the Royal Fusiliers for Rs. 1,235, was brought up in custody on remand to-day, when additional evidence was taken by the Cantonment Magistrate in support of the charge. Mr. Krishnamachariar, Government Pleader, conducted the prosecution. The witnesses examined were Mr. R. Galloway, District Superintendent of the Secunderabad Police, Nawab Shahab Jung's coachman, Mr. Eduljee, and Mr. Forbes' clerk, Ramaswamy. The whole of the evidence of the aforenamed prosecution witnesses tended to militate against the accused who put no questions.

He stands remanded to Jail until Monday next.

DEATH OF COL. J. McCONNAGHEY, I. M. S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 9.

News was received here, by the last Mail, of the death of Colonel John McConnaghey of the Indian Medical Service, retired, and the announcement will, no doubt, be received with much regret in the United Provinces and the Punjab, where he ended his service as Inspector-General of Hospitals, retiring in June 1905.

In the United Provinces, he served for long periods as Civil Surgeon of Shahjahanpur, Fyzabad, Allahabad, Mussoorie and Lucknow, and made a host of friends in those stations.

He was a man of cheery disposition, open-handed and generous.

It is no secret that the strain of long service in the plains told on his constitution during the last two years he was in India, and he retired in broken health after a long spell of 33 years in India.

THE TELEGRAPH COMMISSION.

Report Still Under Preparation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

The 10th of April was the day originally fixed for submission of the report of the Telegraph Committee, but it is becoming daily more doubtful if the report will be ready by that date.

A very large mass of evidence, of suggestions and of recommendations had to be considered and gone through, and it is quite possible that the writing of the final report will take longer than was at first anticipated.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLERY WORKSHOPS.

Anticipated Closing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS APRIL, 8.

At a Meeting of about 750 workmen of the Government Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Perambur, held adjacent to the Workshops, it was resolved to submit a petition to the Viceroy through a Barrister-a-law, at an early date, calling attention to their services and to the consequences which will befall them if, as there appears every reason to suppose, these workshops are shortly to be closed.

THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

The Amir is still at Jelallabad where he has been doing some shooting. His Majesty proceeds to Kabul shortly.

THE ARBUTHNOT BANKRUPTCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 9.

All yesterday Sir George Arbuthnot was cross-examined by Mr. D. Chamier who, with K. Ramnadh Shenai, Advocate, instructed by C. S. Thyagaraja Arya, appeared for the Creditors' Committee. In the evening, Sir George admitted writing to London in July last, stating that the firms' position was such that, unless London could-return the substantial amount of money due, it would have to suspend payment.

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A WRITER in *Field* discusses the question whether fishermen are really prone to juggle with the truth. "I sometimes think they get the reputation thereof," he says, "because, being out often and alone with Nature, they see strange sights which to stay-at-home people seem incredible."

INDIA IN 1857.

A RETROSPECT.

A Narrative of the Mutiny.

ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION.

IN formulating this narrative of what is practically known as the Revolt of the Bengal Army, it is intended to record in as condensed a form as the subject renders practicable the causes of the disaffection and their consequences; and in order that the reader may the better comprehend the influences that were at work in bringing about that disastrous conflagration, a short sketch of the organisation and internal economy of a Bengal Infantry Regiment will not be without interest, particularly to the non-military reader.

A Bengal Infantry Regiment was composed of 1,000 privates, 120 non-commissioned officers, and 20 commissioned officers—all these being Natives. These were divided into 10 companies consisting of a tenth part of those numbers, namely, 100 privates, 12 non-commissioned officers, and 2 commissioned officers, who were not quartered in barracks but in ten rows of thatched huts, one row being apportioned to each company. In front of each of these rows was a small circular building, in which the arms and accoutrements were stored after being cleaned, the key of which was generally in the keeping of the havildar on duty. Promotion invariably went by seniority, the Commanding Officer of a regiment having no power to pass over any man without the sanction and approval of the Commander-in-Chief; and therefore a sepoy who entered the service at the age of (say) 16 years could not count on becoming a naick (corporal) before he attained the age of 36, havildar (sergeant) at 45, jemadar (lieutenant) at 54, and subahdar (captain) at 60: these are the maximum ages, but in the regiments that were engaged in the Afghanistan, Sutlej, and Punjab campaigns, promotion was obtained at shorter periods of service. Hindus predominated in the Bengal Regiments, in relation to Mahomedans, in the proportion of 5 to 1; therefore a regiment, 1,000 strong, contained 800 Hindus, of whom it was taken that more than 400 were Brahmins, 200 Rajputs, and the rest the lower castes of Hindus. More so than now, the Brahmins at that time exercised a direct and most powerful influence on the minds of Hindus, and to what extent can be easily imagined from the fact that in their mythological tales the gods themselves are constantly made to do penance and propitiate that superior order of priests, who were regarded as infallible beings—an influence, the effect of which on the minds of the bigotted and illiterate classes can easily be imagined. "The feet of a holy man are like the waters of life," is a proverb which gained implicit credence from all classes and was acted upon at that period to a greater extent, perhaps, than now. The Brahmin was venerated to a degree of worship, and his curse was dreaded as a fate much worse than death itself; and under such circumstances their influence for evil in a regiment of 1,000 men, of which number Hindus (including Brahmins) comprised more than 400, is not difficult to estimate. It really meant 800 Hindus *versus* 200 Mahomedans, and with the leading position of Subahdar filled by a Hindu, the dominion of the Brahmin was complete over the whole regiment. It did not matter if he was a Brahmin or a low caste Hindu for, in the latter event, the Brahmin ruled him, and when a meeting was hatching in the lines, he dared not divulge it for the fear of incurring the penalty of excommunication, which was regarded as more fearful than death. It is evident, therefore, that by means of this pernicious system of caste, the men of a Bengal Regiment, though nominally subject to the British Crown, were really under the orders and control of a Brahmin clique, formed in each regiment, constantly corresponding with one another. The European element at the head of each regiment was comprised only of the Commander, an Adjutant, an Interpreter and Quarter-Master, and an Officer for each company.

Such was the condition of the Bengal Army for several years before the outbreak of the Mutiny. The slumbering feeling first shewed itself of late years during the rule of Lord Ellenborough, but the prompt and vigorous measures that nobleman adopted so completely repressed it, that for six years no similar symptoms were anywhere apparent. It rose, however, a second time in a still more dangerous form, and attempted to coerce the iron will of Sir Charles Napier, who extinguished it before the spark had smouldered into a flame, for which he was rebuked by Lord Dalhousie and consequently retired to avoid witnessing, with his hands tied, the catastrophe which he foresaw. A third time (in 1852) the prejudices of the sepoys were placed in opposition to the will of Government, when Lord Dalhousie ordered the 38th Regiment to proceed to Burma and they refused, to which the Governor-General succumbed, and from that moment a revolt became a mere question of time and opportunity.

During the year 1854, the 38th Regiment, Native Infantry, unpunished for their refusal to go to Burma, were located at the station of Cawnpore; there were two other regiments at the same station, the 63rd and 74th Native Infantry. At Lucknow, distant about fifty miles, were the 19th and 34th Regiments; at Alligarh, on the high road between Cawnpore and Meerut, was the 54th Regiment, which also supplied troops to the small Civil Stations of Etawah, Mynpoorie, and Bulundshuhr—the two former in the vicinity of Cawnpore and Agra, the latter close to Meerut. At Allahabad, about 125 miles from Cawnpore, the 11th and 48th Regiments were stationed. The Native troops at Meerut consisted of the 3rd Cavalry and the 36th and 46th Regiments. Considering the joint share which many of the regiments thus enumerated had in the late outbreak, it is reasonable to suppose that constant communication was going on between them all. No suspicion of it existed at the time in any quarter. Our native troops were as much trusted as Europeans: it was believed that they were not only completely satisfied, but that they regarded service in our ranks as preferable to any other mode of obtaining a livelihood. And certainly the authorities had grounds for this belief. No sound of disaffection was heard in any quarter. For every vacancy in the ranks there were more candidates than could possibly be enrolled, and the tone and bearing of the sepoys towards their officers left nothing to be desired in that respect.

An event, however, occurred, which, in the opinion of officers who had served long in India, had put to the severest test the feelings of the Native soldiers towards their foreign masters. Of all the considerable Native States with which we were in contact, the Province of Oudh was the only one which maintained its independence intact. Immediately contiguous to our own possessions, inhabited by a mixed population of Hindus and Mahomedans, from which our own army was principally recruited, the Kingdom of Oudh remained for upwards of half a century firm in its alliance to the British Government. During the height of our reverses in Afghanistan, that friendship never wavered. So firm, indeed, was the attachment to, or the perception of, the power of British Arms, that the Kings of Oudh more than once, in the season of our distress, accommodated our Government with loans to a considerable amount, in repayment of which we, to our shame be it said, compelled them to receive accessions of territory alike useless to both parties. We were, therefore, under considerable obligations to the Court of Lucknow, and undoubtedly, the Kings of Oudh regarded us in the light of a protecting rather than an absorbing power. It had been their policy for years and years to give in to every demand of the British Government, and to avoid every act which, directly or indirectly, might give a claim for interference in their internal affairs. To this end, the suggestions of the Resident, whom, backed by three native regiments, we maintained at the Court of Lucknow, were always considered as law, and the intrigues for his favour amongst the candidates for places in the King's Council were carried on in a manner which those who had visited Constantinople may, perhaps, understand.

The King of Oudh, then, believed himself secure from further interference than that which I have first related, and it was generally believed amongst the civil and military community of India that the Government had no serious intention of annexing any portion of his country. There seemed, indeed, in a political view, to be strong objections to such a course.

The King of Oudh was the sole remaining independent Mahomedan sovereign in India, and as such he commanded the veneration and regard of all the members of the Mussulman persuasion. To strike him down would have excited a general feeling of discontent amongst a very numerous and powerful class of our subjects—men of whom the cavalry regiments were chiefly composed, and who supplied at least 200 bayonets to each regiment of Native Infantry. From his territories, indeed, our army was almost entirely recruited. The Hindu and Mahomedan sepoys alike came from Oudh, and transmitted all their savings to their relatives in that country; and it is a remarkable fact, and one that fully refuted Lord Dalhousie's assertions about the mis-government of Oudh, that not a single instance had been known of a sepoy settling down after the completion of his service in our provinces: he had invariably proceeded to Oudh, to invest his little fortune in land. Colonel Sleeman, for many years our Agent at the Court of Lucknow, and one of the ablest men who ever held that appointment, was so well aware of that fact, that he lost no opportunity of impressing upon Government his conviction that the annexation of Oudh produced disaffection in the Native Army principally because it transferred the family of the sepoy from the operation of the regal regulations and justice of the King of Oudh to our own civil courts.

But Colonel Sleeman died, and Sir James Outram reigned in his stead. New Councillors, aware of Lord Dalhousie's mania for annexation, succeeded the tried statesman who had hitherto so successfully administered the affairs of our Empire on a contrary principle and in an evil hour Lord Dalhousie decided upon seizing Oudh. He resolved to do it, too, in a manner the most offensive and the most irritating to the large Mahomedan population of India and the most prejudicial to our own character for truth and honour. He secretly collected troops, entered the kingdom of Oudh like a thief in the night, marched the British force directly upon Lucknow, and then with the capital of Oudh virtually in his own hands, gave the first information to the King of his impending fate. Wajid Ali Shah, of course, was unable to resist, and Oudh became from that moment a province of the British Empire.

It is impossible to describe the mixed feelings of indignation and hatred which pervaded the whole Mussulman population of India when they heard of this deed. Naturally treacherous themselves, they yet had an instinctive admiration for honest and truthful dealing, and they had hitherto placed implicit confidence in the word of an Englishman. When, however, they learned the story of the annexation—the juggle by which the King of Oudh had been done out of his dominions—their hearts filled with rage and a desire for revenge. Our Mahomedan sepoys were by that act alienated at once and for ever, and the Hindus began to reflect that the kingly power which could condescend to trick a king out of his dominions might, by a similar manœuvre, cheat them out of their religion.

Such were the consequences of Lord Dalhousie's last act. He had first, in the instance of the 38th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, in 1852, sown the seed of revolt by provoking a mutiny and failing to check it. He followed this up in the early part of 1856 by the perpetration of a dark deed, calculated to raise a spirit of disaffection, dislike, and distrust throughout the Native Army of India, and the fruits of which I am now about to record. He did all this, I may add, in spite of, and in direct opposition to, the warning voice of the great man—Sir Charles Napier—whom his paltry littleness and petty jealousy had driven from the country.

Lord Dalhousie left India in March of 1856. So utterly ignorant was he of the real feeling of the Native Army, and of the effect of his ill-judged measures, that he left upon record his opinion that their position could not be improved. And yet he himself had done a great deal to affect that position most injuriously. Before Lord Dalhousie's time, the roads were free to man and beast: that nobleman imposed a tax upon all travellers. Previous to his arrival in India, a sepoy's letters were allowed to travel free of postage all over India: under Lord Dalhousie's Administration he was subjected to the same charge as his officer. These imposts were small in themselves, but they greatly restricted freedom, and told upon the pocket of the man who received only fourteen shillings monthly, with which to support his family hundreds of miles distant and to provide himself with food and all the necessaries of life. It might have been supposed that the feelings of the Native Indian community would have been relieved sensibly by his absence, and so undoubtedly they were for the moment. But it was soon found that although he himself had quitted the country, he had left his counsellors and satellites behind him. It is a matter of necessity for a newly-arrived Governor-General, ignorant of the machinery and working of the Indian Government, to continue in office, for a time at least, the officials whom he may find installed in the several departments. Lord Canning was, therefore, compelled on his arrival to work with Lord Dalhousie's tools; but he was not long in finding out their utter inefficiency.

(*To be continued.*)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY BRIGADE AFTER ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the General Officer Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division:—2nd-Lieutenant J. K. M. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to the undermentioned Officer:—

2nd-Lieut. H. E. E. Proctor, Bombay Light Horse, for nine months, with effect from 6th April.

The following Arrivals and Departures are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

NORTHERN COMMAND.

ARRIVALS.

Lieutenant C. V. Wardell, 21st Punjabis, on 2nd April. Colonel H. J. W. Barrow, Staff, *ex s. s.* "Massilia," on 4th April.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut-Colonel I. R. Crawford, 40th Pathans; Major C. G. Stewart, Staff; Major F. McDowell R.A.M.C.; Captain A. H. C. Kearsey, 10th Hussars; Lieutenant H. P. Chaplin, 10th Hussars; Captain H. W. Jackson, Staff; Lieutenant E. W. Williams, 10th Hussars; Lieutenant H. Leney, 3rd Hussars; *per s.s.* "Macedonia," on 6th April.

Captain R. Rees-Mogg, Royal Irish Regiment, *per s.s.* "Castalia," on 6th April.

EASTERN COMMAND.

ARRIVALS.

Lieutenant C. MacDonald, 10th Gurkhas, *ex s.s.* "Massilia," on 4th April; Major L. L. Maxwell 2nd Lancers, *ex s.s.* "Rubbatino," on 5th April.

DEPARTURES.

Major W. F. Shakespear, 6th Cavalry, *per s.s.* "Delhi," on 3rd April; Colonel W. T. Fairbrother, I.A., *per s.s.* "Castalia," on 6th April; 2nd Lieutenant A. F. A. Hooper, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment, *per s.s.* "Dilwara," on 6th April.

Captain E. M. Hughes, 10th Jat Light Infantry; Major K. Beresford, Royal Irish Rifles; Captain A. A. Pritchard, 2nd-Lancers; 2nd-Lieutenant, H. F. Parbury, 17th Lancers; Captain L. A. Smith, R.H.A.; 2nd-Lieutenant Darlymple Clarke 17th Lancers, *per s.s.* "Macedonia," on 6th April.

WESTERN COMMAND.

ARRIVALS.

Captain H. O. Codrington, Cantonment Magistrate's Department, *ex s.s.* "Massilia," on 4th April.

DEPARTURES.

Colonel A. B. Scott, Staff, *per s.s.* "Africa," on 1st April.

Captain A. S. Capper, 39th Horse; Captain H. R. Hopwood, 33rd Cavalry; Brigadier-General Capper, Staff; Lieutenant E. S. Wakefield, 37th Dogras; Lieutenant E. V. Watson, R.G.A.; Lieutenant E. Dickson, 74th Punjabis; Captain P. O. Hambro, 15th Hussars, *per s.s.* "Delhi" on 3rd April.

Captain R. Cuming, 12th Pioneers; Captain N. B. Duncombe, 128th Pioneers; Captain A. W. A. Nell, 2nd Royal Scots; Lieut.-Col. W. H. D. Rich, S. & T. Corps; Hon. Lieutenant L. H. Lee, M.W.S.; Lieutenant M. C. Rayomond, Poona Horse; Captain G. Oldfield, 74th Punjabis; *per s.s.* "Macedonia," on 6th April.

Captain E. Heale, 121st Pioneers, *per s.s.* "Castalia," on 6th April.

Captain A. W. Hewetson, R. A., *per s.s.* "Balduino," on 15th March.

SECUNDERABAD.

DEPARTURES.

Major C. E. K. Macquoid, 20th Deccan Horse, *per S.S.* "Africa," on 1st April.

BERLIN LETTER.

NAVAL INCREASE.

Threatened Tariff War.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MARCH 22.

NAVAL STRENGTH AND NATIONAL WEALTH.

THE *National Review* commenting on the result of the German elections, seizes on the occasion to scare the people of England and her colonies by again calling up the ghost of the maritime superiority of Germany. That England's sea power is, at present, greatly superior to that of Germany the *National Review* cannot deny. Consequently, instead of confining itself to the condition of things as at present existing, it launches on an ocean of phantasy and future possibilities. It argues, that in the future the sea power of Germany will eclipse that of England for the reason that the former has a larger population, loses fewer people by emigration, and possesses more wealth. The figures which the *National Review* gives for these assertions, are as superficial as it is possible to imagine. First of all the *Review* contrasts the 44 million inhabitants of Great Britain with Germany's population of 60 millions. In this the *National Review* forgets the important fact that Great Britain is not only the island of Great Britain, but also the Empire of Greater Britain that is with its colonies included. These colonies very considerably increase the number of her people, her national wealth and fighting strength. One need only call to mind the valuable assistance these colonies especially India, Canada and Australia, rendered to Great Britain during the Boer War. Great Britain has, at her disposal, myriads of coloured soldiers, while Germany has only a few hundred soldiers in German-East Africa.

Somewhat similar to this, is the statement, which the *National Review* makes concerning the great loss to England through emigration. When it contrasts the 200,000 to 300,000 British emigrants with the 30,000 to 40,000, German emigrants, the situation certainly appears to be dangerous. But how do these figures compare in reality? According to the "Statesman's Year Book, 1906," 262,000 people left the United Kingdom in the year 1905. Of these 82,500 went to British North America, 15,200 to Australia, 26,300 to English South Africa, while 16,000 went to places not exactly mentioned. Doubtless the half of these 16,000 went to smaller British colonies. Therefore, in all, 132,000 persons went to British over seas possessions, thus constituting a good half of the emigrants. But this does not mean any loss in the population of Greater Britain; on the contrary, it is a gain, since the more than hundred thousand Britons who yearly emigrate to the English colonies, strengthen the British element in these colonies and bind them closer to the home country. But let us continue. In the year 1904 (the figures for 1905, are not yet to hand, though they cannot differ so very considerably) 145,000 people of English, Irish or Scotch extraction immigrated to Great Britain, together with 74,000 people of foreign extraction. This means that the immigrants numbered 219,000, so that there were only 43,000 more emigrants than immigrants. While, as pointed out above, more than 100,000 people went to British colonies, one cannot speak seriously of a loss to England through emigration. This argument for the superiority of Germany falls therefore to the ground. Incidentally, one must consider, as it is of the greatest importance for the navy, that the seafaring population, the best material from which sailors are drawn, is much larger in Great Britain than in Germany. Now we come to

THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

Perhaps this can best be gauged by the standard of the rate of interest on the Government securities. It is quite true that of late English stocks have fallen very considerably, but German Imperial Loans and the Consols of the Federal States shared exactly the same fate. Within two years they have fallen more than 6 per cent. English Consols and German Imperial Loans stand just now at 85, on the same high, or low level, according as one likes to take it. But as the English Consols give only 2½ per cent. and the German Imperial Loans, at least there standing now at 85, give 3 per cent. the English State Loans in reality stand better than the German. That English Loans of 2½ per cent. can be kept steady at it, is a striking proof of the great National well-being of the land. Certainly in the last decade the national wealth of Germany has greatly increased, but it cannot yet be compared to the wealth of England.

Be it far from me to make Germany appear small. Thanks to the energy of the Kaiser and his government, thanks to the intelligence and activity of its industry, thanks to the competency and improvement in its agriculture, Germany has in all directions made great progress. It is laughable to read of England as being so poor a land in comparison to Germany, that, for financial and other reasons she is no longer in a position to rival Germany's Maritime armaments. The plain truth is that the yearly English naval Budget proves exactly the opposite. In Germany one knows very well the superiority of England, consequently no reasonable German thinks of trying to eclipse England's navy and then making an attack on Great Britain.

THREATENED TARIFF WAR.

In the Annual Report of the Hamburgh-America Line the probability is pointed out, that an embittered war of passenger rates in the Trans-Atlantic track similar to that of three years ago may soon be again expected between the Cunard Company on one hand and the combined Continental Lines on the other. For the proposal made by Herr Ballin in the name of all Continental Lines to settle their differences by submitting them to the decision of a court of arbitration sitting in London was, it is strange to say, declined by the owners of the Cunard Line. As under these circumstances a new period of ruinous competition between the leading lines on the Trans-Atlantic track is most likely to break out within a couple of weeks, a short impartial account of the origin of these misunderstandings may prove most seasonable.

From 1893 to the early part of 1902 the Continental Lines, the English Companies and the newly-created American Line formed a "Combine" for regulating their respective shares in the transportation of passengers across the Ocean. The annual settling of accounts between the "Northern Atlantic Passenger Conference" at Liverpool, representing the English Lines and the Central Bureau of the Continental Lines at Jena secured each Company against any undue loss of profit from the passenger traffic to America. This agreement worked very well for nine consecutive years, but was compelled to undergo a change on account of the famous Mammouth Combination of British and American shipping properties, the "International Mercantile Marine Co.," popularly known as the Morgan Trust. The German Companies while not entering the Morgan Combination as co-partners, concluded an alliance with it for preventing ruinous competition in the Trans-Atlantic track. Until very recently his agreement worked quite satisfactorily; the German Companies paying annually a fixed portion of their surplus revenue to the Morgan Combination. The excitement caused by the amalgamation of nearly all the leading English Shipping Companies in the Combination and the policy of Mr. Gerald Balfour, then President of the Board of Trade, was taken advantage of by the Cunard Line to enter into

A VERY FAVOURABLE AGREEMENT,

with the British Government. Thereby the Cunard Company pledged itself to remain a purely British undertaking and to build two large steamers for the Atlantic trade, of high speed, in consideration of a subsidy of £150 000 per annum and a loan of money for building the two steamers at a very low rate of interest (2¾ per cent. per annum). Now the Cunard Company not only declined to join the Morgan Trust but served also its connexion with the older European Pool, gaining thereby full freedom of action for competing with any Line it desired.

The now heavily subventionized Company in course of time resorted to three moves that were greatly resented by its Continental competitors. The first and most aggressive step was its attempt at gaining a monopoly of the steerage passengers that emigrated from Hungary. For that purpose it started a new line from Fiume to New York and concluded an agreement with the Hungarian Government by which the emigration from Hungary via other ports come practically to a standstill. The greatest efforts of the Continental Lines were needed to recover at least a part of their former business with Hungarian emigrants. The second move of the Cunard Co. was to let its steamers ply to other ports of the Continent where steerage passengers accumulated. As the Continental Lines were prevented by their agreement with the other English Lines to retaliate by ending their ships to the old bases of the Cunard Line traffic in England and Scandinavia, they naturally felt the new competition in their own reserved grounds all the more. Thirdly, the Cunard Company has now resolved to let their two new Ocean Hounds for which the large Government subsidy is granted, sail, not from Liverpool, their old home port, but from Southampton, where the favourite steamers of the Hamburgh-America Line and the Norddeutsche Lloyd were wont to call. Thus the struggle of competition has become more and more embittered.

It is not likely that the Cunard Company will accept the conditions of its former agreement with the combined Continental Lines. Therefore we may very soon except the outbreak of a new tariff war in the Passenger business between the Continental Lines that feel themselves attacked and the Cunard Company that is so generously supported by the British Government. It will be interesting to watch to which side victory will ultimately fall.

PRINCE BULOW AND STOCK EXCHANGE LEGISLATION.

The sharp relapse in industrial and Bank shares caused by the demoralized condition of the New York, London and Berlin stock exchanges during the week from March 11th, to 16th, had at least one satisfactory side-issue; it has brought the long deferred reform of the German Law on Stock Exchanges within measurable distance. As is well-known, it was always the position of the agrarian politicians that blocked the way for every attempt at rescinding the most obnoxious legislative measures by which the smooth working of the Bourses was during the last years hindered in Germany. In a moralising fit the German Diet had given vent to a widespread condemnation of all speculation by two most deplorable legislative measures. The first declared all transactions null and void that had been concluded between unprofessional persons with a tacit understanding that actual delivery would not be insisted on but be replaced by a settlement of paying and receiving the difference of value according to the ruling market prices. This act of parliament held out an inducement to unscrupulous persons to take the profits when the market went favourably and to rely on the plea of demurrer when the market went against them, thus shaking the very foundation of commercial morality in a section of private speculators. The second mistaken step of the German Diet was the prohibition of all dealings in mining and industrial shares with forward delivery. This had the effect that the speculators either resorted to cash dealings in these shares and thereby increased the prevalent scarcity of circulating money or that they transferred their orders to the stock exchanges of London and Paris. This artificially fostered emigration of German capital is certainly one of the reasons why during the last few years of industrial prosperity, the Imperial Bank of Germany was so often compelled to raise its rate of discount beyond that of the Bank of England. Thus it came to pass that German industry and agriculture had, in the shape of an enhanced rate of interest, to suffer for the mistaken measures directed against the alleged abuses of the stock exchange. It was only the steady expansion of German industry and the plentiful crops of German agriculture that mitigated the evil effects of the artificial enhancement of the ruling rate of interest. Strange to say, it was the prosperity of industry and agriculture during the last few years that

STIFFENED THE OBSTINACY OF TEH AGRARIAN POLITICIANS

in Parliament in refusing to admit their fault and give a hand for mending the most obvious shortcomings of the recent legislation on stock and produce exchanges. The Imperial Government therefore hesitated to lay even the most urgent proposals for reform before a Diet that indulged in a purposely inimical attitude toward the national Bourses. Now it seems as though the "Black Days" that suddenly swayed over the Stock Exchanges of Europe and America have changed the situation. They certainly helped to spread the fear that a near future may bring a further rise in the rate of discount and a decided turn in the general condition of trade. Alarming symptoms even for agrarian theorists of political economy are not missing. That in London fine trade bills are discounted above the exceptionally high official rate, that the Netherland's Bank recently raised its rate of discount by one per cent. that Wall Street is in a chronic state of nervous hysteria could not fail to make at last some impression on the most callous agrarians. With a quick resolution Count Bulow made a clever attempt at using the opportunity for breaking the obstinacy of the agrarian leaders in Germany. By a happy coincidence the members of the Agricultural Association held a meeting in Berlin just in the week of the most alarming fluctuations on all stock exchanges. On the 14th of March he addressed them in a most impressive way, showing that he was quite justified in claiming the title of an "agrarian" Chancellor of the Empire to go down to history. But it was just on account of his sympathy with the interests of German agriculture that he demanded their approval for the forthcoming reforms of the legislation on stock exchanges. It is in his opinion of the greatest consequence for agricultural prosperity that the German Bourses are restored to their former state and are not any more hampered in their important functions as regulators of the economic life of Germany.

INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The great and successful International Motor Car exhibition which was held in the new magnificent Exhibition Buldings adjoining the Zoological Gardens is now succeeded by an Horticultural exhibition, which is particularly interesting, because of its intrinsic merits and international character. Its chief attraction is the glorious-display which is made of orchids. These flowers are at present all the rage and are greatly prized on account of the endless varieties that can be obtained by grafting and other means known to the gardener. Here one can see long rows of these rare productions of orchid culture exhibited together. Messrs Charlesworth & Co; of Bradford, the largest orchid gardeners in the world, carry off the palm. The most expensive variety exhibited by them is valued at £1,500. Species of orchids valued at several hundred guineas are by no means uncommon. Some of the largest Belgian rearers compete with this firm. There is L.J. Draps-Dom of Laekeau, near Brussels, the Societe horticole Gantoisu and Ch Veylstek in Loochristi, near Gent. France is also represented by Maron & Sons in Brunoy. The principal German exhibitor is Theodor Franke, of Gross-Ottersleben, near Magdeburg, who shows some choice examples. Never before has such a collection of this species been seen in Berlin and since the large foreign cultivators now consider it to their advantage to send to the Berlin exhibition, it is surely an indication that the importance of Berlin as a market for these plants is becoming more and more valued. Of all the varied exhibitions that are held, there is scarcely one, which, for charm to the eye, can be compared to a flower exhibition. And one can say this of the Berlin exhibition that it is.

TASTEFULLY ARRANGED.

The giant hall has been converted into a huge flower garden, orderly laid out, and yet so varied and artistically arranged that the eye wanders over it with pleasure. On both sides, long rows of niches are contrived, in each of which is shown some speciality; here a myrtle grove in full bloom, there clematis of uncommon sweetness, and further on a fountain and well containing water plants and so on. The object of the exhibition is to establish a fund for making flower-gifts to sick-rooms and hospitals. One remarks in the exhibition, how much the fondness for flower and garden cultivation has developed in Berlin during the last decade. If one, following the advice of a modern scientist, were justified to take soap as the measure of civilization, then certainly this fondness for flower and garden cultivation, is surely the measure for a finer taste in our civilization. The demand for flowers for table decoration, the appreciation of the different varieties and the desire to grow them oneself, the competition for rare and beautiful specimens, and the taste shown in their selection and asserting; all these things, go to prove the increased wealth of Berlin. As in all other things this also gives us an indication of the pace at which Berlin is developing. Twenty years ago the flower shops in Berlin were poor and wearisome. To-day there are none in Germany to be compared with them except perhaps those in Munich, where he artistic influence has had the effect of keeping the flower shops up to the mark. Anyone who knows the Parisian flower shops would not put them in the same category with the largest and best Berlin flower shops. It is not France, but England that leads the fashion in this field and the Berlin flower growers and flower lovers have to thank England for much that they have learned and taken from that country.

L. ASCH.

THE AUNDH COMMISSION.

Cross-Examination of Witnesses.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 8.

The Commission resumed its sitting to-day at 11 a.m.

Moro Somnath, the Jailor of Aundh, was re-called and cross-examined by Mr. Branson.

Q.—Did the Chief's sowari come to Aundh the day before the Chief came? I cannot say.

Q.—Do you know Govind and Pandu? I do. They came to Aundh the day before the Chief came. The Chief visited the Jail between 10-30 and 11 a. m.

Q.—Before you were examined by Mr. Arthur did you make a statement to any Police Officer? I did not.

Q.—How many birds were there in the tank? Only two. I looked after only the two.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Desai from Ichalkaranji? I do not.

Q.—When Bhasker was made a warder, he had very torn clothes, had he not? No. He had the usual dress of a warder.

Q.—I suppose you went and saw the place from which Pirya ran away? Yes, and a panchnama was made the same evening. I was not one of the panch. Did you find all Pirya's clothes there?—Yes.

Q.—Do you understand he ran away naked? He had his torn clothes on.

Q.—Did you find any traces of food?—Traces were found the next day when the Thanadar went to make enquiries.

Q.—What traces did you find? Footprints, some paper and thread. There were some traces of some sweetmeat in the paper.

Q.—Are you quite certain that Pirya's *longoti* was not left behind? Most probably he took it away.

Q.—Who was the Panch? I cannot say without seeing the papers. I have not seen anybody, nor have I been told by anybody to make a statement.

Q.—Now I will show you that the panchnama says the *longoti* was left behind? Prisoners have double dress, and one may have been left behind. The paper and thread was found near a shed in the Jail garden. I don't know if anything else was found. The footprints were traced on the path round the tank. This garden has a thorn edge in some place, about four feet high.

Q.—How many people were at the Jail huts when the Chief appeared? Where were several people. Krishna warder, Pirya, Anandrao and myself. Balku Ingle was not there. I was not in the Jail huts when Pirya ran away. I was in the village. After Pirya ran away, the cry was raised, I heard the cry and went to the huts. If anybody came to inform me, he must have missed me. I cannot say I heard a shot fired. I was about 400 yards away.

Q.—You say the Chief told you not to allow Bhasker to do any work? Yes, he did. Bhasker had consequently only some light work.

Q.—Were you at the Jail huts when the prisoners were brought in. The Rakwaldar of the Jail brought them in on the escape of Pirya. They prisoners were brought in separately. They were not chained together. I did not examine any of the prisoners that day. I myself did not examine the fetters of any of the prisoners.

Q.—Who brought Pirya back to the Jail after his escape? The Sonkoria Patel. After some days the Kharbari came to the Jail as usual—2 or 3 days after. He did not come specially to see Pirya. He was talking to Pirya. I was about 20 yards away. He spoke to Pirya for a minute or two. The Kharbari ordered me to send Pirya to his bungalow and I did send him by him.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Arthur that Pirya knocked down the Jail watchman and escaped?—Yes.

Q.—Who was the man that was knocked down?—I don't remember. There were two men on guard. They stood at each end of the shed. The shed was large enough to hold 30 people. The shed was all open. Pirya's footprints were traced from the east of the shed to the north.

Q.—Can you give me the names of the two watchmen? I don't remember.

Q.—Who appointed you to the post of Jailor? The Chief ordered it, and I was appointed by the Kharbari.

Q.—Did not the prisoners have to go frequently to clean the Chief's tent? No prisoner used to go to clean and sweep the tents. Only on the day the Chief arrived was lucern taken to his tent.

Q.—Who was in charge of Pirya on the day he escaped? He was in charge of Dadu Ramosi in the afternoon from 2 to 5-30 or 6 p.m.

Q.—Was Krishna warder ordered to be given clothes by the Chief?—Yes, both he and Bhasker were ordered to be given clothes. On exhibits 24 and 25 the Chief wrote the word "Seen" in English.

Re-examined by Mr. Rao:—I was appointed by Nana Saheb to the post of Jailor. It was by hearsay that I learnt of Pandu and Govind. I did not myself see Pirya knock down the watchman. Bhasker was ordered to be given different clothes to what convict warders usually wear. I cannot say whether the guard was patrolling on the day Pirya escaped.

By Mr. Khare: Pirya was sent to the Chief's tent at about half past 12.

Govinda Naiku, sepoy in the service of the Chief of Aundh cross-examined, said:—Pandu sepoy and I went to Aundh the day before the Chief came there. We went in charge of the carts. The tents are always pitched in the garden.

Q.—Was the Rani Saheb in the Chief's tent and did she sleep there?—Yes.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Arthur that the Chief went to Aundh on the 15th February.—Yes.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Arthur the truth as to that?—Yes.

Q.—Did you not tell Mr. Arthur that the Chief came to Aundh at noon on 9th February?—Yes. I did tell him that. Pirya came to the tents at noon. There were four guards at the tents. My watch was from 9 to 12. I was immediately relieved by Pandu. I saw the Rani Saheb that morning. She was in the Chief's tent when Pirya came. I was in the office tent. The Chief, the Rani and Balku, all three were in the office tent when Pirya came. The geese were in a box which was carried by Pirya Mang. The geese were kept in the tent for two days. They were then taken to Kinhai. There is a bungalow in the garden near the tents

Q.—Who came to the tents with the Chief?—The Rani and Balku. He had his attendants with him too. The day on which the Chief arrived he went to the temple on the hill. I don't remember if the Rani Sahab went with him.

Q.—How long after you went off guard did Pirya come? About 10 minutes before I got off. He gave me the geese, I put them in the guard.

Q.—Did you know Pirya before?—As he was in Jail, I did know him before.

Q.—The day after the Chief arrived, did he go out anywhere? He went to the town. On the 15th February the Chief dined in the evening. On the day he came he had his meals at 11 or 11-30. He went to the tent and sat there after. I don't remember if he went out before.

Q.—Did the Rani Saheb go out anywhere while you where there?—I don't remember.

Q.—Did any guests come to see the Chief?—Yes. Pirya (laughter).

Mr. Branson: Try and get Pirya out of your head!

Re-examined by Mr. Rao, witness said that the day on which the Chief visited the temple on the hill, there were boys carrying grass torches.

Pandu Sidu, the Chief of Aundh's sepoy being cross-examined, said:—I did tell Mr. Arthur that the Chief came to Aundh on "purnami" day. I don't remember if I said that on the day the Chief arrived he went to the temple on the hill. He went to the hill about 7 or 8 in the morning.

Q.—Was your statement to Mr. Arthur read over to you or not?—Yes, and I acknowledged it to be correct.

Q.—The next day after the Maharajah came what did he do?—He rode into the town the day on which he Chief arrived. He had his meals at about 7 or 8. On the next day he had his meals at about 10 or 11 a.m. On the day the Chief arrived, he did not go anywhere.

Q.—Did the Rani Saheb accompany the Chief from Kinhai to Aundh?—Yes, and she put up in the western tent near which I was on guard.

Q.—What time did Pirya come?—He came at about 12. I was on sentry duty at the time Pirya brought the geese in a deal-wood box. When Pirya came, the Chief, the Rani and Balku were seated in the eastern tent.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Arthur that the Chief told Pirya to take the geese to the western tent and hand them over to the guard? Yes, I did tell him that.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Arthur that Pirya went to the back door of the western tent after leaving the geese with the guard?—I did not tell him that. I don't remember if the Rani Saheb went out at all. After Pirya came the Chief did not go out at all.

Re-examined, the witness said that he was quite sure that Pirya came to the Chief at noon.

Shivram Lingo, the Jail Superintendent at Aundh, cross-examined by Mr. Daji-Abajee Khare.

Q.—Does the Jailor report to you whenever any prisoners are sent out?—When I go to the Jail I make enquiries. The Jailor told me about Pirya being sent to the Chief on the 9th February. I have not passed any examination in medicine, but I was a doctor before I got my post at Aundh. Before that I was Sub-Registrar of births and deaths. The Kharbari at Aundh was Mr. Jacob Bapuji when I was appointed. I went to receive the Chief when he came to Aundh. With the Chief was Dufturdar and all Officers of the State. When the Chief came to Aundh he visited the Dispensary and then went to the Thanadar's Office. Dr. Wasuderao Desai was in Aundh at the time, and put up with me in the Dispensary for a day. I saw the Rani Saheb on the day she came to Aundh with the Chief. She was passing to the palace. With her there might have been some people. I was present at the time the panchnama was made. I saw Pirya's clothes lying on the [illegible] I did not see Pirya's longoti. I did inquire from the guard whose names I don't know as to how Pirya escaped. The Jailor told me on the 9th that Pirya had taken the geese to the Chief. The Jailor did not tell me about clothes being ordered for any other prisoner but Bhasker. I do not know if Dr. Desai came to Aundh for a medical appointment.

Re-examined, witness said that Dr. Desai passed the night at the Dispensary and said to him that he had come to see somebody.

Rango Ramchandra Chitnis to the Chief of Aundh cross-examined by Mr. Daji Abajee Khare:—I took a draft of the Budget from Nana Saheb to the Kharbari. It is the duty of the Accounts Office to furnish the figures to be put in the draft. I was likewise concerned. The Chief wanted to curtail the expenses of the State such as he could possibly do. The suggestions made by the Kharbari to me, I referred to the Chief. One was about his guard. The Kharbari suggested that there should be a guard at his place as usual. The Chief sanctioned a guard of five men under the head of police. After his installation Nana Saheb lived at Kinhai where the last Durbar was held. Nana Saheb saw the Commissioner on that Durbar day. The Kharbari was not present at the Durbar, nor did he see the Commissioner. The Kharbari got angry because he saw the Commissioner and the Chief together. The Kharbari said he would have his revenge and he would not see the face of Nana Saheb.

The Commission then adjourned.

TUESDAY'S SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

SATARA, APRIL 9.

To-day has been the most sensational day since the trial of the Chief of Aundh commenced. The Chief himself arrived in Court just as Pirya Mang, the massive and stalwart escaped-convict entered under a strong armed police guard. The Court was crowded and among a profoundly interested crowd sat the Chief alone at one end, following with deep concern the thrilling narrative of his accuser. It was near 12 o'clock Pirya appeared in chains before the Commissioner and he continued his evidence with amazing stoicism till very nearly 4 p.m.; his version unravelled a story worthy of Sherlock Holmes. He said he was a prisoner in the Aundh Jail. About a week before the present Chief was installed Balku Ingle,—the man who was arrested here on Wednesday—who was Private Secretary to the Chief, and Kassim Bhalder, the Chief's mace bearer, visited him in Jail, and intimated that the Chief made an effort to release him among other prisoners on his installation, but the Kharbari would not agree. They added: "We will set you free if you swear you will collect some men and commit a dacoity on the Kharbari's house and kill him." Kassim returned a few days after and said that the Maharaja had promised to give him a reward and keep him in service, but the work must be done quickly. As much money as was necessary would be given for the purpose. Bhasker, the convict warder, came up just then. Kassim said—"do as this man tells you and you will be free." Two or three days later, while he was at work in the Jail garden, Bhasker spoke to him: "I will release you if you agree to do what Balku and Kassim Bhaldar told you." He replied that he was ready to do it, but could not get away with fetters on. Balku said he would loose them and keep the watchman engaged while he escaped. The Chief visited the Jail garden within a week of this in company with his attendants, including Balku and the Bhaldar. Balku and Bhaldar pointed him out to the Chief saying "this is the Mang." Then the Chief asked him his name and native place and he gave the information. The Chief then asked the Jailor to have two geese caught from a tank which is close by, and the Jailor ordered witness and Krishna, the warder, to catch them. He consequently carried the geese to the Chief's tent under escort of Krishna, warder, who has since died. The Chief was sitting in a chair outside the tent. He went there with the geese, and the Rani was with him, Balku having been seated behind them. The Chief commanded Krishna warder to get away with the lucerne he had for two horses which were tethered a short distance away. Krishna went off and then Balku took him into the Chief's tent from the back door when the Chief now met him and said—"Balku and Kassim have told you something: what about it? The work must be done after you escape. You have to collect men and commit a dacoity on the Kharbari's house and cut off his legs and hands. If you do this I will give you and your companions a reward. Meanwhile Krishna warder came up and Balku said, "Who is guarding Pirya?" Krishna answered that he was. After that Kassim Bhaldar asked him when he was going to run away and he replied he could not do it while he had fetters on. Then Bhasker, a Brahmin prisoner, came up and Kassim said: "do as Bhasker tells you and he will show you the way to get off your chains." Two days later, Bhasker, at 3 in the afternoon, broke the rivets of his fetters with two pieces of flint and inserted bits of wood while Bhasker engaged the guard in conversation, and the same night he escaped. He went straight to Chinchni. Four days after reaching Chinchni, his native place, he met Milia Mang and he told him the Chief of Aundh had employed him to kill the Kharbari and asked Nilia whether he would join him. Nilia replied that he would think about it. About three weeks after the escape, Balku arrived at Chinchni and said to him "you were released for a certain purpose, and now you are sitting doing nothing. The Maharajah is angry, he wants the thing done quickly." He replied that he was not idle and that he was trying to collect men, but had not succeeded so far. Balku said: "hurry up, the Chief is angry; the matter must be completed quickly." Balku told Sitaram *Kulkarni*, who had joined them, of the plot to kill the Kharbari, and suggested that he should not be arrested, but let alone. Sitaram *Kulkarni* was Balku's brother-in-law. Sitaram consented on the second occasion. When Balku returned to Chinchni for the thread ceremony of his child, he again urged him to hurry the completion of the business, saying that the Maharaja is violently angry. On the third occasion Balku said again that the Chief was angry and added that he would get all he wanted. He replied: "Don't be angry; I am doing all I can to collect men, or if you wish I will send Rama Mahar with you to the Maharajah to explain to him what I am doing." Next morning Rama Mahar and Balku left for Aundh. He asked Rama Mahar to fetch some money from the Chief. On Rama Mahar's return he said the Chief had given orders to Balku to get Rs. 25 from Sitaram *Kulkarni*. A month after this he was arrested by the Patel of Senkira and taken back to Aundh. When he was taken to Aundh the Kharbari eventually went to the jail and saw him there. The Kharbari asked him why he had escaped and he replied that he would confess all at the Kharbari's house and not in jail. When he went there he told the Kharbari of the plot to murder him.

DEPARTURE OF THE "ASSAYE."

The hired transport "Assaye," Commander, Captain F. H. Seymour, will said to-day for Southampton *via* Aden with details comprising 62 officers, 21 ladies and 17 children, 17 warrant officers, 18 women and 32 children; 1,116 men, 28 women and 52 children and 52 children (in health); 73 men, 15 women, and 9 children, (ordinary invalids); 46 men, 3 women, (cot invalids), and 5 insanes and 17 prisoners.

The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

Col H Middleton, Staff
Lt-Col S F Freyer, R A M C
Lt-Col A Fraccy, and wife, R A
Lt-Col H Montgomery Campbell, wife and 3 children R A
Lt-Col J F M nifold, and wife, R F A
Lt-Col A S Bose, R A M C
Maj Harrison, East York
Maj G F Mockler, Oxford L I
Maj J M Burt, R G A
Maj G F Holland R M Fus
Maj P Gould, 2 R I F
Maj N Biddulph Durh, L I
Maj A S Cave and wife Berks Regt
Maj F Weeden, and wife R E
Maj C Coffin and wife R E
Maj E W Slayter, wife and 3 children, R A M C
Hon Maj G Curtes, wife and child, Unatt list
Maj B R Hill, High, L I
Capt and Qr Mr H Willis and child, Essex Regt
Capt L Russell, wife and child, E Lancs
Capt G T Carrol, wife and 2 children, I S M D
Capt Rivett Carnac and wife, 16 Cav
Capt F E Cowan Robinson, R A M C
Capt E F Holland, 139 Gurkha Rifles
Capt G J P Geeger, and wife, R W F
Capt N E Harding, R A M C
Capt J B Weldon, R A M C
Capt L F Deacon, A V D
Capt E C Orton, A V D
Lieut W H Alleyne, Queen's Regt
Lieut C C West, Black Watch
Lieut R O Prance, R F A
Lieut S R Reeves, wife and child Ordnance
Lieut H F Gordon, 18 Lancers
Lieut A W Macrae, 14 Sikhs
Lieut E P F Shine, S and T
Lieut F G Pallin, A V C
Lieut B C Batty, wife and 2 children, R E
Lieut C H Grawsleay, Wels Fus
Lieut H N North, R E
Lieut T Carlyon, R F A
Lieut D Ingles 1st Gurkha Rifles
Lieut F W Leader, Connaughts
Lieut J A Field, R E
Lieut E P Quinan, 27th Punj
Hon Lt C O Napier, and wife, S and T
Lieut J A Budden, 82 Punjabis
Lieut H Fuller, R G A
Lieut R A Keith Seaforths
2nd Lt D O' Flynn, 1 B the Kings
2nd Lt M Napier, N Staf
2nd Lt V C Duberly, R F A
2nd Lt K D [illegible]llan, 35 Sikhs
2nd Lt J B Hay, 36 Sikhs
2nd Lt E W E Palmes, 10 Hus
2nd Lt C P Gardner, Lincoln
2nd Lt J W Phillips, York and Lanc
2nd Lt E J De C Boys, Linc
2nd Lt E L D Fordyce Durh, L I
2nd Lt J H M Hamilton, Roy Scots
Mr Ashmore and child, Unt list
Wife of Capt and Qr Mr G Rupert, 13 Hus
N Sister A E Governe, Q A M N S I
N Sister M Stephenson, Q A M N S I
Wife of Capt J Newton, ISMD

FOR ADEN.

Lieut Needham, Suffolks

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, APRIL 6.

THE MINISTER.

THE Minister has arranged to proceed to Waltair by special train to-morrow morning, at 4-30 o'clock, accompanied by a small staff, breaking journey at Warangal for two days to inspect the offices, and also at Bezwada for a day. It is said that he will return to Hyderabad by about the 5th proximo. Besides Mr. Kutbudeen, A.-D.-C., who has gone in advance, Captain Shah Mirza Beg, A.-D.-C., Dr. Mahomed Abdul Gani, Mr. Mahomed Ali, and a few clerks form the suite. Nawab Nizamuth Jung, Bahadur, Judge, High Court, has been appointed to act as Private Secretary to the Minister and Political Secretary to His Highness' Government during the absence of Nawab Faridun Jung, Bahadur, without prejudice to his duties in the High Court.

THE RESIDENT.

In the short time he has been here, the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer has succeeded in creating a very good impression of his high abilities. The legal profession look upon him as a model Judge, from the manner in which he has disposed of about a dozen appeals and revisions up to now.

THE LATE SIR KHURSHED JAH'S PAIGAH.

On the presentation of the first monthly statement of accounts of the Paigah, it was found by His Highness that the establishment had been unnecessarily increased by the late Nawab Zaffer Jung and also that the increase in the salaries and emoluments of some of the staff was likewise unmerited. His Highness has, therefore, ordered that the establishment shall be brought down to the scale that existed at the time of the demise of the late Sir Kurshed Jah. Mr. O. V. DaCosta's salary has thus been brought down from Rs. 1,500 a month to Rs. 300, and other retrenchments of a similar nature have been effected. It is needless to say that this very wholesome order has given unbounded satisfaction to all the well-wishers of the Paigah family.

ST. GEORGE'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A variety entertainment was given by the pupils of the above institution at the School Gymnasium on the night of Thursday last, under the patronage and in the presence of the Officiating Resident, the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer. Besides the Residency officials, a good number of ladies and gentlemen were present and the Hall was well filled. The programme consisted of Action Songs, Solos, Drills, and a Japanese operatta, entitled "Princess Juju," which was very much appreciated. The success of the evening was due to the energetic Lady Superintendent, Miss F. Davidson, and Mrs. Johnston.

ST. GEORGE'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, HYDERABAD.

THE pupils of this institution gave a very delightful entertainment in the Gymnasium, on Thursday last, the 4th instant, under the distinguished patronage of the Hon'ble the Resident. The room was full to overflowing with a most appreciative audience, which evinced its approval of the laudable efforts of the pupils to please by loud applause and frequent encores. The stage was well fitted up, and the scenes, which were the handiwork of some of the friends of the institution, were much admired by all. It must have been matter for surprise to all who witnessed the production of the Operatta "Princess Juju" on Thursday last, that so much really good talent was obtainable in such a dull station, and that it was possible to train such young people to act and sing in a manner which would have done much credit to many of their seniors. The performance reflected the greatest credit on the two lady teachers who had the training of the girls and boys, and on the lady pianist on whom fell the task of accompanist throughout the entertainment; while the various dresses worn, which were the handiwork chiefly of Mrs. Q. Murray—a lady friend unconnected with the School,—could not have been better if they had been productions of a Presidency Town Dressmaker. In the first part of the Programme, the Action Song, "Turkee Turks" and the dance of the Dwarf Clown were really very good. In both these the little ones seemed quite at home, and delighted the audience so much, that a portion of the former item had to be gone through a second time. In the Operatta, the chief characters were taken by Miss Ross, Miss Daisy Rochfort, and Miss Ida Bayley, and it would be no exaggeration to say that they sustained their parts in a manner which not only reflected credit on those responsible for their training, but also gave the clearest promise of their acquitting themselves most creditably on the stage in more exacting characters in the future. Miss Daisy Rochfort made a veritable peppery Potentate—the Japanese Emperor; while Miss Ross, as Princess Juju, and Miss Ida Bayley as Prince Shu Ma Guin, charmed everyone by their excellent singing and acting. The comic element of the piece was well supplied by Prince Fushu (C. Bowen), who shivered from head to foot at the prospect of having his head chopped off, and by his comic acting convulsed the audience. The singing and acting of the Princess' Maidens and the Spirits of the Night also were good. There is no doubt that a great deal of time and careful attention must have been bestowed by those who undertook so great a task, but it will be some compensation to them to know that their work has been very much appreciated by all who had the privilege of witnessing the entertainment last Thursday, which proved the capabilities of the Teachers and Music Mistress of the St. George's Girls' School. It must also be a source of much gratification to the parents of the children who are scholars there, that they are in such good hands, and to those who are desirous of having their children well taught, this institution offers the greatest advantages at a minimum cost. We only hope that the financial results of the entertainment, on which so much willing and gratuitous labour was spent, will be satisfactory, as we understand the proceeds are to be given to the formation of a good Library for the use of the scholars—a very desirable object, indeed. While the success of the entertainment was mainly due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Pablaw, the Head Mistress, and of the Misses Williams and Ida Bayley, the Kindergarten Teachers, we understand that Mrs. Johnston, the wife of the revered Incumbent of St. George's Church, gaven valuable help, both in contributing one of the items of the first part of the programme, and in encouraging the workers in their labour of love and in decorating the Gymnasium for the occasion.

A BACHELOR'S DISTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly help a lonely bachelor, by letting him enquire through your columns, where he can send his socks to be darned, his mosquito curtains and shirts to be repaired, and his missing buttons replaced? I am willing to pay a decent price, but never a 'dhirzi' can I get who can darn properly or repair a mosquito net so that it does not make the said repairs heard by every visitor.—Yours, &c.,

O. N. T. HESHELF.

SANTA CRUZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From last year, a Municipality has come into force at Santa Cruz and the owners of the buildings have to pay taxes to the said Municipality for Sanitary purposes, but sorry it is to see that the Municipality do not pay attention in any way to the health of the residents and fail to take due measures. It is also surprising that the owners of the bungalows have to retain the services of the Halalkors at their private expense when the Municipality exact from them taxes for general purposes. The sweepers are rarely seen sweeping roads, and the lamps on the roads are generally found in dim or very smoky condition. Besides these, this year, in the last two months, twelve or thirteen plague cases have occurred, but it is surprising that no official of the Municipality cares to look to this and take any steps to prevent it spreading any further. If things are going on as before, when there was no such body existing, will anybody say why it should exist for "Nam ka wasta" when no attention is paid by the Municipality to the health of the rate-paying residents? I hope it has not been established as an ornament to the village.

RESIDENT.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph office:—Hyderabad, Nawlall Churchgate; Vengurla, Narayanbhuju Korgarker Baitenghar Dongri; Lahore, Manoharlal Inspector Thuggi; Akalkot, Harichand Premchand; Mahabaleshwar, Amirabi Abdoolrahiman Homjurs Mohola No. 115; Pithora, Walana c/o Musafarkhana of Mecca Passenger; Ulavapadu Tneradampi Pirider Kharipatan, Mahadev Ramchandra Gandhi Agubazar Khojinees Pantolaoio Gadi; Bombay, Tardeo, Mr. Alfonso Altesde Verry Murzban Road; Calcutta, Mahomed Heerjee Khaduck, Durga Mohella.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

Representations to the Commissioner.

THE following is the text of a petition which has been addressed to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by the Constables who consider themselves aggrieved:—

SIR,—I the undersigned P. C. (2nd,) Class Police Constable most humbly beg to lay before you the following grievances under which we serve, and pray that the same will meet with your kind and favourable consideration:—

(1). That at present the pay of the respective grades of Police Constables is as follows:—4th Class Rs. 11. 3rd Class Rs. 12, and 2nd Class Rs. 13, 1st Class Rs. 14. per month. In consequence of the steady and continued rise in the prices of food stuff and the other barne essities of life, the pay of the various grades of your petitioner is quite insufficient and inadequate for his support, and your petitioner prays that the pay of the several grades of Constables should be increased by Rs. 3 each per month e. g., 1st Class Rs. 17, 2nd Class Constables should get Rs. 16 per month, 3rd Class Rs. 15 and 4th Class Rs. 14.

(2). That an allowance of Rs. 3 should be made to each and every Constable as House Rent, thus bringing their pay and allowance up to Rs. 17, Rs. 18, Rs. 19 and Rs. 20 respectively as the cost of living for one man in Bombay is Rs. 18 per month.

(3). The residential quarters provided by Government are not at all suited to our requirements, and it is most inconvenient for us to reside therein owing to the restrictions enforced as regards our relatives, and even our sons on attaining their majority, not being allowed to reside with us, and in consequence of which we have to go to extra expense in providing accommodation for these relatives in the city; besides in case of illness we have no one near us to attend to our wants and administer to our sufferings, and when we go into hospital we have no one to bring our food. If we are allowed to reside in the city, we secure accommodation sufficient for our families and relatives, thus minimising our expenses, and enabling us to give one another our help and care in case of sickness. If from a public point of view it is considered necessary to house your Constable together, then only a nominal charge of Re. 1 should be deducted from them on account of House rent, and they should have the full benefit of the balance of Rs. 2 provided for house allowance, to enable them to provide accommodation for their relatives in the city.

(4). That your petitioner has the greatest difficulty in getting the leave he is entitled to by the rules of the service. The leave to which your petitioner is entitled is laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, and special leave is also provided for in the Police General Order Book Your petitioner prays that he is entitled to 21 day's Casual leave in a year; one month's privilege leave after completing every 11 months of service; furlough after completion of 10 years' service and the various Fast and Feast days enumerated in the Police General Order Book, and that he should be granted this leave when he applies for same if the exigencies of the service will permit of the same being granted.

(5). That the Pension Rules should be revised, and that your petitioner should be entitled to pension after serving 10, 16, and 20 years respectively instead of 20, 25, and 30 years as at present laid down. By the former Pension Rules, pension was granted after 10, 16 and 20 years, and considering that your Constable are the hardest worked department in Government Service, and that the nature of their work entails a considerable strain on the mental and physical faculties, I consider that the concession now prayed for is only humane.

(6). That pay and all allowances should be taken into consideration when pension is granted, and that all allowances should count towards pension allowance.

(7) That as we are Government Servants and are not permitted to engage in any other trade or calling and are consequently wholly dependent on our slender salaries which barely suffice to meet the bare necessities of life, and which certainly leave no margin for saving to provide for our wives and children in case of our death before we secure our pension, your petitioner prays that in case of his death through plague or any other infectious or contagious disease contracted by him in the execution of his duty or in case of his death through accident or any such like cause in the execution of his duty that his heirs should receive pension as provided for in the Rules and Regulations of 1902. Your petitioner also prays that in case of his death through any other cause not provided for in the foregoing that his heirs should receive a gratuity or allowance or pension from a Relief Fund provided for the purpose in proportion to the terms of service completed by the deceased at the time of his death.

(8). That your petitioner should receive his pay not later than the 3rd of each month.

(9). That your petitioner should be supplied with oil for his night lantern, or that he should be paid the amount expended by him in purchasing oil for this purpose.

(10). That the Batta Allowance of 2 annas per day paid on account of absence on duty out of Bombay, is quite inadequate, and that this should be increased to 6 annas per day.

(11). That when-travelling your petitioner should get double fare allowance as granted to the upper grades of the service.

(12). That no stoppage or forfeiture of pay should be made when your petitioner is in hospital, and that your petitioner should get full pay for the whole period he is detained in hospital.

(13). That better treatment should be accorded your petitioner in the Police Hospital than is at present given him. That no operation be preformed on any of your Constables without the consent of your petitioner or his heirs. That there is no convenience in the Police Hospital for your petitioner for his meals and that this should be rectified by permitting your petitioner to have one of his relatives to stay with him in the hospital and attend to his wants.

(14). Your Honour used to give us free music pass but as it is now stopped we beg of you to recontinue the same.

Your petitioner prays that you will give this your careful and favourable consideration, for which he will pray for your long life and prosperity.

Your petitioner begs for a reply to this his petition within seven days from date hereof.

THE RAIN-NAT'S MESSAGE.

NATS in general have become very quiet. Our readers will remember that a few years ago, manifestations of spirits in many quaint and unexpected ways were the order of the day; scarcely a week passed by but we read in the Burmese press of some astounding happening that attracted whole districts to the place of occurrence. The Botataung Nat, whose temper is very irascible, made himself very notorious at one time. The Pegu Nat, three years ago, when the inhabitant of a small village by mistake wounded an alligator which was his 'sentinel' became exceeding wroth, and in one night despatched several persons to another state of existence, and threatened to continue if the villagers did not apologise and make the monster all right; two things which they lost no time in doing to the best of their abilities. The Ahlon Nat is famous for his cruelty and the outbreaks of sickness he causes from time to time. But the great Nat of Lower Burma is the Hmawbi Nat, whose age is incalculable, since he has already lived to see four Buddhas and is awaiting the coming of the fifth and last who is to appear in this cycle of ours, Arimetteyya. Everyone remembers the tiger that was killed on the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, an image of which could and still may for all we know, be seen at the spot where it was shot; it was the "horse" of the Hmawbi Nat, and a virtuous tiger too, and inoffensive. For nearly two months the Burmese newspapers had long articles about this miraculous event; the tragic death of the noble animal was represented on the stage; the poets and the musicians inundated the bazaar with songs and ballads. About that time, there was a great and solemn conclave of the more powerful Nats on the platform of the Shwe Dagon, wherein were discussed the means of increasing the offerings made daily to the pagoda for its up-keep, and its beautifying. The Nats had clearly become staunch Buddhists. Whether the decisions arrived at had an influence on the life and habits of the Nats, we know not; but the fact remains that, from that time, these spirits have been extremely quiet, and have not caused a single line to be written about them in the Burmese newspapers.

The long silence has at last been broken, and we hear now of a Nat seldom appearing upon the scene, but Nat who presides over the rain, a very beneficent Nat. It appears he has sent a message, or, rather, several. Unfortunately, we are not told what they portend; they no doubt have a meaning, but the wise men among the Burmese have not as yet decided in what way the portents are to be read. It is to be hoped they will soon favour us with their views on the subject. The Rain Nat chose a small village as the place of his manifestations.

It happened a few days ago in the township of Hlainbwe, in the Naungbo village, and in the monastery dependent upon it. In this monastery lives a hpoongyi by name U Nandiya with his preceptor, the Htilon Sayadaw, that is, the bishop of Htilon. They were in the monastery ground in the evening, when suddenly from the south, a refulgent globe, as large as the begging bowl of a Buddhist priest, came through the sky, shining and burning like fire and entered the hti surmounting the little pagoda; there, for a time, it shone in all its splendour, and then disappeared as suddenly as it had come. Two days later, at about the same time, another mass of fire made its appearance, but from the north this time; this one too entered the hti, and there remained for a few seconds, to the admiration of all who saw it, and then mysteriously disappeared. Two days after the second message had vanished, early in the morning of the full moon day, three devotees were cooking the morning meal of the venerable monks when, to their intense astonishment, they saw the ball of fire which had disappeared, came slowly rolling towards them. They must have guessed there was nothing evil about it, for they followed it, caught hold of it in some way or other, and after examining it with reverential awe, the happy thought struck them of measuring it. And they measured it. We have said above that the ball, when first it fell, was about the size of a monk's begging bowl, but now it was reduced to about two inches in diameter; it was, consequently, fast consuming itself. They could not make out what it was composed of and that is a pity; for all we know, it might be a meteorite. But it was not all over. Five days afterwards, at seven in the evening, and in the presence of almost all the villagers a wonderful thing took place. A magnificent six-hued refulgent ellumined the summit of the small pagoda, its brightness increasing in intensity and its hues becoming more and more clear and definite as time went on. The six colours were dark-blue, yellow, red, white, light red and an indefinite irradiating effulgence, violet maybe. The miracle did not last very long; in a few minutes it was all over, and the people went home wondering. As the things came from the sky, it is affirmed they are a message from the Rain Nat.—*Rangoon Gazette*

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following races will be sailed on Saturday, the 13th April:—

Race for a Cup presented by the Royal Engineer Yachtmen of Bombay. Open to all yachts of A. B. C. Classes.

Course special from Committee Vessel to P. O Mooring buoy B. at Cross Island, starboard thence to Tucker Beacon, starboard thence to North Karanja buoy, starboard thence to Committee Vessel, thence to Tucker Beacon port, thence to Committee Vessel length 10·65 miles.

Start A Class 3·50 p.m.
" B Class 3·30 p.m.
" C Class 3·50 p.m.

The vessel A, B, and C, Class Handicap races will be sailed concurrently with above.

D Class Handicap start 4 p.m. Course No. 17.

SCALP DISEASE & ECZEMA CURED

Suffered More Than Six Months with Scalp and was Fast Losing His Hair—A Member of Family Afflicted with Eczema on Hands.

TWO COMPLETE CURES BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have great pleasure in giving particulars of two complete cures derived from the use of the Cuticura Remedies.

"In my own case, for more than six months I was suffering from disorder on my scalp and in consequence was fast losing my hair. I was advised to give Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial, which I luckily did. I adopted the treatment prescribed and at the end of one month was completely cured. This was at the beginning of 1905. Since that time my head has been restored to its normal state, and no further outbreak has occurred, and whenever I have had the opportunity I always recommend the Cuticura Remedies.

"A member of our family periodically suffered for nearly ten years from dry eczema on the hands. The fingers and palms split and cracked everywhere at the slightest movement. At such periods they were most painful as well as quite useless, and gloves were always obliged to be worn. Every possible remedy was tried, besides medical advice, blood mixtures, ointment, soaps, etc., some of which gave slight relief for a time, but never permanently. Finally, she was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which we are thankful to say effected a complete cure, as she has had no recurrence of the trouble for the last three years. We are most happy to testify to the efficacy of the Cuticura Remedies in similar cases. You are at perfect liberty to make use of above testimonials. Edward Allen, 65 Denmark Road, South Norwood, S. E., Eng., March 26, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
Mailed Free, "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
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With 16 Years' Practical Experience
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col Peters, [illegible] and other high personages.
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PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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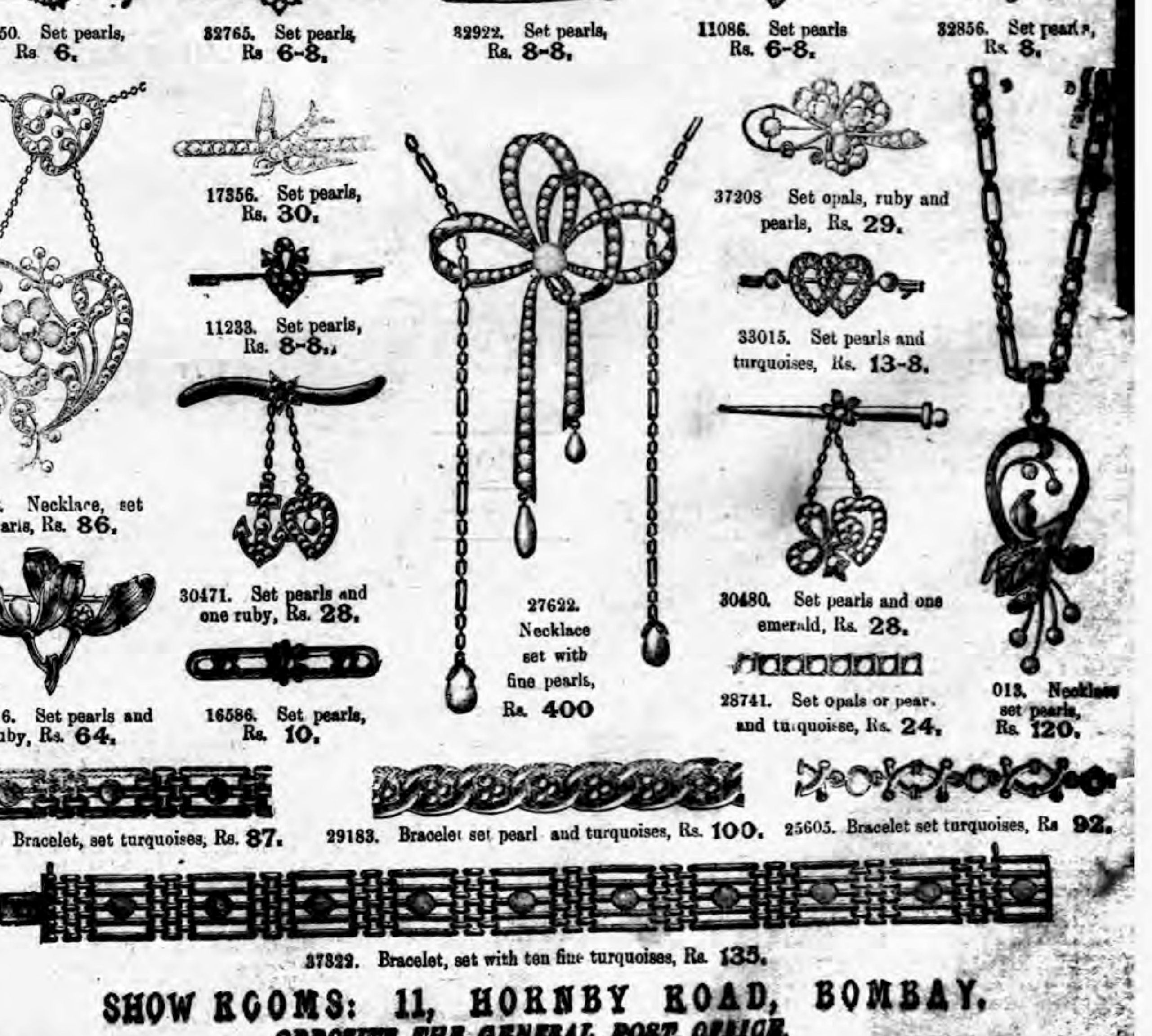

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32856. Set pearls, Rs. 8.
17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.
37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.
38633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 86.
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27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, Rs. 400
30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.
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16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
28741. Set opals or pear. and turquoise, Rs. 24.
013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.
7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.
29183. Bracelet set pearl and turquoises, Rs. 100.
25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs 92.
37822. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.
SHOW ROOMS: 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DISPLAY OF EARLY SPRING FASHIONS.

The gowns of the coming season have put in an appearance at John Barker's and are most interesting in all their phases, from the travelling and motor coats of silk or tweed to the elaborate confections in lace and silk, which add beauty to elegant toilettes. Second Empire gowns, with every picturesque detail applied, are in great variety, and the smart tailor-made gown still holds its own. New frocks decked with ruches, passementeries, an guimpes of much elegance, and sloping shoulders, and somewhat short-waisted effects are also in evidence. A stylish voile gown trimmed with a Paris lace vest, back and front revers of material and lace extending over the shoulders to the waist line at the back, a smart silk belt, trimmed with fancy buttons, three-quarter length sleeves and the skirt trimmed with fine dainty frills, is one of the new spring bargains for 39s. 6d. This gown can be made to measure for 10s. 6d. extra. Charming shaped robes made of rich quality silk eolienne in a large range of fashionable colours are only 19s. 11d. each and broderie Anglaise muslin robes with ample all over material and trimming for the bodice are 26s. 9d. In the realm of the very elaborate petticoat, fancy runs riot, and one must see the colourings and materials to judge of the beauty of the petticoats. Rich silk underskirts with gauged flounces and trimmed with pretty frills are 18s. 9d each; with silk underflounces 21s. 9d. No colour seems too vivid for the milinery schemes of the present moment and numbers of hats with distinctly harmonious effects are to be seen in great variety. The trimmings are invariably of the brightest, and quaint hats in foliage green straw white straw and old rose are most artistic trimmed with marine blue pale pink roses and sweet peas. These hats are only 12s. 9d. each. A hat of green chip with bunches of green and rose hyacinths caught with green ribbon is a real bargain for 12s. 9d. while a picture hat in grey point d'spirit with a twist and bow of soft pink ribbon is only a guinea. The new blouses for spring wear will tempt money from every purse. The silks and crepe de Chine they are composed of are beautiful in colouring artistic in design and varied in weight and texture. They come for wear with the tailored costume that is almost severe or in cobweb-like fineness for the daintiest of coats and skirts. Pretty creme crepe cloth slips with pointed him stitched yokes trimmed with silk broderie Anglaise, collars and cuffs to correspond, are 10s 9d each. Crepe de Chine slips with vests of fine lace inserted with guipure medallions and folds of crepe with lace between tuked elbow sleeves lined with chiffon are 14s 9d each. Paris colour net slips with yokes of guipure medallions and tiny rosettes of ribbon in the centre finished with kilted net frills new sleeves trimmed with frills and bebe ribbon are 21s 9d each.

THE NEW BRETELLES.

A pretty idea for wearing over lace or silk blouses is a combination of lace and lattice work ribbon. This confection is made in the form of shoulder bretelles, which are rather wide at the shoulder and gradually decrease as they reach the region of the waist, and then again increase and fall like a stole; now these bretelles are connected by means of baby ribbons made into a lattice-work, and follows the idea of the ribbon in varying width Sequins or coloured stones are effective on this trellis design, and the whole has the effect of a pinafore stole and is very dressy This same idea carried out in Irish lace, or any good lace, looks charming. In lace however, the trellis-work is not shaped, but falls straight Many charming varieties may be obtained in this way and can be easily carried out by a clever needlewoman at home, whereas to buy such things is always costly.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India," April 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col D C Phillott, 23rd Cavalry, Secy to the Board of Examiners Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 15th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Lieut C R H P Landon, 35th Scinde Horse, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment on plague duty.

Mr A B Miller, Official Trustee of Bengal, is granted furlough for nine months, with effect from the 20th April.

Mr C E Grey, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Official Trustee of Bengal during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. B. Miller, or until further orders.

The Rev G J Chree, officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 21st April.

The services of the Rev T. Scott, M A, who has resigned the post of Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, with effect from the 21st April are placed at the disposal of the C-in-C in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P C Mole, Officiating Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Govt Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. W. C. Hickie on privilege leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt H S Strong, an Asst Political Agent, 3rd grade Bombay, held substantively the appointment of Asst to the Resident at Baroda in Okhamandal and Comdt of the Wagher Corps, from the 19th Feb 1906 to the 21st Oct 1906, both days inclusive.

Capt H Barstow, 38th Dogras, is appointed to be Asst Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the 1st Oct, vice Capt J S Bogle.

Lieut B L Cole, Indian Army, 13th Rajputs, is appointed to be Asst Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

Capt R W Knox, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surg of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, and study leave for nine months, with effect from the 1st April.

Capt S H Lee Abbott, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer, 37th Dogras, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Agency Surg in Bundelkhand, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 1st April.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	4	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	7	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	25	13	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	8	7	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	14	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	12	9	16
G Mahim and Worli	6	4	8
Water Division..................	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	16
Total........	83	70	143
Total plague deaths to date..	138,928		
Same date last year..........	104	119	260

The Report of the American Arcot Mission will be of interest to all engaged in missionary work in Southern India. The Mission has been in existence for fifty years, and the record of the progress achieved during the half-century must be very gratifying to its members. The writers of the Report state that the work is becoming self-supporting, but they comment on the fact that the older generation of Indian Christians still "expect everything for nothing." The further development of Industrial education at the Arni school is undoubtedly a move in the right direction, and much useful work has been done by the Doctors of the Mission, whose founder was himself a medical Missionary. The Report is illustrated with reproductions of photographs which should prove interesting to the supporters of the Mission in America.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London England.

BY THE WAY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RIVIERA RETREAT.

If Mr. Chamberlain had sought through the whole length of that fashion-haunted strip of coast known to our Gallic friends as the Cote d'Azur he could not have hit upon a more sequestered retreat. Valescure, the secluded little satellite of St. Raphael, at one time promised to become a kind of Riviera Hindhead or Broadway. St. Raphael itself, though a fashionable and popular French bathing-station in the summer, has never caught on with our compatriots, and is perhaps, the least English of any of the Riviera winter places, and, like Hyeres, seems in some measure a backwater in the tide of winter tourist colonisation. It is said, by the way, that it was first discovered by Mr. Gladstone. The great charm of Valescure, which is to St. Raphael what Cap. Martin is to Mentone or Cap d'Antibes to Cannes, consists in its pine forests, which extend for miles around, and give the place a superficial resemblance to Costebelle or Arcachon.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND FORESTRY.

The General Board of studies at Cambridge has recommended the establishment of a special Readership in Forestry, in order to encourage the attention which is being paid to this branch of study in the University. The Reader's stipend has been guaranteed for at least five years by grants from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the colleges, and elsewhere. The further organisation of the department of Forestry, which now has its own museum, will tend to strengthen the Agricultural Department of the University teaching, which is attracting more and more attention each year. With the great Botanical School at Cambridge also at their disposal, it is expected that the number of students coming to the University to pursue these branches of science will be greatly increased.

PARLIAMENT-AIRY FARES.

Certainly on the score of cheapness ballooning as a means of locomotion has much to recommend it. MM. Alfred Leblanc and Mix, who recently covered the distance between St. Cloud, near Paris, and Lancken, on the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, estimate the cost of their outward journey at about 12½ centimes per kilometre per head, or 2d. a mile. Coming back by train via Berlin, cost them 27 centimes per kilometre, or rather over 4d. a mile, per head—a little more than double. The only thing in favour of the older-fashioned method of locomotion is that in taking your railway ticket, you pay your money and take your choice as to where you want to go; while in the other case the question of the destination is decided by the balloon.

U. S. NAVAL EXPENSES.

During the debate in Congress on the Naval Vote, the correspondent of *Methodist Times* mentions that Representative Slayden, of Texas, said that, if they had not the Philippines on their hands, their naval expenses could be cut in two, and their military expenses greatly reduced. They had already wasted enough money in Asiatic colonisation, to deepen all the harbours and improve all the rivers in the United States, and all they had won by it was the jealousy of Europe and the dread of Asia. Another prominent Congressman, Mr. Burton, of Ohio, attacked the proposed construction of two *Dreadnoughts*, declaring that what they wanted was not more battleships or cruisers or submarines, but greater efficiency in the management of those they already had.

BONNETS AND ICE-CREAM.

Three recent items affecting the status of women are recorded by the same correspondent: (1) In Colorado a woman has sat on a jury with no unusual results except that the judge and the attorneys did not easily remember that "Gentlemen and lady of the jury" was now the correct form of address. (2) A Bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature providing that "hereafter it shall be unlawful for any woman, either married or single to purchase for herself or to receive or in any way procure for her use or benefit more than two hats, each to cost not more than one dollar and ninety-eight cents, oftener than every twelve months. (3) Over-indulgence in ice-cream has been recognised by the South Dakota courts as a sufficient ground for divorce.

THE MIDNIGHT OIL.

What is the best time of the day, or night, asks the *Book Monthly*, for the pursuit of authorship. Every writer would have his own reply to the question, and Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis, who has a considerable name in America for stories of prairie life, has been giving his. He begins to write about ten o' lock in the evening and he continues at work until three or four o'clock in the morning. When he throws down his pen, he reads for a couple of hours, winding up with the morning paper. About six o'clock Mr. Lewis goes to bed, and he stays there comfortably for seven or eight hours. He explains that he is a man fond of society, and that this plan of life is the only one by which he can secure the peace and solitude needful for his literary work.

SPEEDY STEEPLECHASERS.

If anyone doubts the superiority of the thoroughbred horse of to-day over his predecessors of a generation or two ago, the records of the Grand National ought to remove his scepticism. Nearly seventy years ago—in 1838—this race was won by Lottery, a wonderful horse in his day, in 7sec. under 15min. Nearly 13min. was the average time until 1844, when Cureall won in 10min. 47sec. In the sixties and seventies there was a marked improvement in speed, although the average duration of the race was about 11 min; up to 1890, the time never fell below 10min., and often exceeded 11min.; but since that year the time has seldom been outside 10min. In 1893 Cloister simply romped in, winning by forty lengths in a canter in 9min. 42 2-6 sec., although he carried the extraordinary weight of 12st. 7lb.; and six years later Manifesto equalled Cloister's record by carrying 12 1/2st. to victory. Thus, within fifty-five years the duration of this race was reduced by well over 5min.; so that Cloister ought to have been able to give a start of a mile and half and have beaten Lottery over the Grand National course.

THE BLUE IN AFTER-LIFE.

Mr Bernard C. Carter, writing in "Fry's Magazine," gives some surprising figures relating to the after-careers of Varsity Boatrace Blues. By far the most striking feature of these after-records, he says, is that a positively amazing proportion of rowing men adopt the Church as their profession, and the statement of this simple fact gives opportunity for the presentation of some remarkable statistics. When the jubilee of the race was celebrated in 1881 there had rowed for Oxford up to that time 243 different men, and for Cambridge 242. Of Oxford's 243 no fewer than 108 became clergymen, and of the Cambridge Blues eighty were afterwards clergymen, so that of 485 old oarsmen, there were 188 who followed this calling, or 38 per cent.

OTHER PROFESSIONS.

Thirty-one Oxford men and fifty Cantabs became lawyers, and other professions and callings were, so to speak, nowhere. The Oxford boats supplied eight soldiers and their rivals, two; there were four future doctors among all these Dark Blues, and two among the Light Blues; Oxford had five embryo bankers, and Cambridge, one; Oxford had a President of the Royal Society, but so far as one could discover no man who applied himself exclusively to a literary or artistic career. Cambridge had one literary man, one artist, and, be it mentioned, one brewer.

THE KING OF SIAM AT HARROW.

A correspondent sends us some particulars concerning the King of Siam, who is shortly to visit England. You mention (he says) that one of the King's sons, the Crown Prince, was educated in this country. At least two more of his sons were educated here also. I was in the same form as they were at Harrow. When the King was in England in 1897, he came down to Harrow towards the end of the summer term to see Prince Purachatra, the elder of the two. It was on the Saturday, and the term always ends on the Tuesday. The King said to Dr. Welldon, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta, now Dean of Manchester, "Mr. Headmaster, please may my son broke up to-day?" Of course, ready assent was given.

QUESTIONING.

Two torturing questions vex my soul,
And daily tax my self-control.
I fight their fascination fell
Until I feel I must compel
An answer willy-nilly.
Just two there are—here's number one
(One after that and I have done)
Did Shakespeare e'r his ma annoy,
And did she lick her darling boy.
And did she call him "Willie"?

But this conundrum's not the worst,
Although I've told it to you first.
Another question fills my brain,
And causes me much mental strain—
It fairly makes me dizzy.
You've heard of Queen Elizabeth,
Who brought about Queen Mary's death.
Now did her father, Henry VIII.,
Let his young daughter sit up late,
And did he call her "Lizzie"?

"Somerville Journal."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

At time when the future of the bookseller is so much discussed it was a happy thought which inspired the proprietors of the "Tribune" with the idea of holding periodical exhibitions of the Chief books recently published. The second of these exhibitions opened by Mr. A. H. Hawkins better known as "Anthony Hope," has already enabled a large number of persons to familiarise themselves with the appearance of the new books of the spring season. What Mr. Hawkins happily described as "lingering and fingering" plays a large part in the purchase of books. There are many buyers, perhaps a majority, who cannot feel quite happy in ordering a book from a publisher's list or on the faith of a laudatory review. They want first of all to have an actual copy of it in their hands, and glance through its pages, to make quite sure, with that intuitive perception which comes to the practised reader, whether it is really worth the price, as Stevenson remarked, of a pound of tobacco to a man of moderate means. The best feature of the "Times" Book Club was its avowed intention of letting its subscribers examine new books in their own homes before they decided whether to buy them or not, and if the unfortunate differences between his Association and the publishers had not arisen it might thus have solved the problem of book-buying. At present there is a feeling among the ordinary purchasers of books that booksellers rather discourage the process of "lingering and fingering." Many people do not care to enter a shop without making a purchase, and fear to run up against a bookseller of the type described in one of Mary Lamb's poems for children, who cut short the joys of the impecunious student with—

> "You, sir, because you do not buy a book,
> Therefore in one you shall not look."

To spend an hour groping along the tempting shelves and ultimately wind up with the purchase of a sixpenny novel is a feat for which few average people have the necessary courage, and they are often deterred from entering a shop by the thought that if they do not see what they want they will still have to buy what they cannot afford. Such an exhibition as the "Tribune" is now making a feature of each publishing season, where all can look at their leisure but no one is allowed to buy, seems to be a happy device, and ought to encourage the declining art of book-buying.

OLD AND NEW.

In his graceful little speech Mr. Hawkins made some sensible remarks on the desirability of mingling old and new in once reading. Neither alone can make satisfactory mental diet, and one can hardly give unlimited praise to Hazlitt's suggestion, whenever a new book comes out, to read an old one. Most of us will agree with Mr. Hawkins:—"The man who can live by the classics alone is a rare and admirable being. I confess to admiring him from afar off; but he is sometimes in a certain danger of a little intellectual arrogance. He is much in the position of a bishop who has to condemn unedifying tendencies in a play, and is faced by the awkward question, 'When did you see it?' for if he says he doesn't read modern literature because the old is much better, the obvious question is 'How do you know if you don't read both?' On the other hand, he who reads only modern literature is an uneducated man He does not know the pedigree of the animals he buys, the ancestry of the writer whose work he peruses. This is excellent good sense; but, indeed, nothing else was to be expected from an author who combines old-fashioned literary grace with the modern note so artistically as "Anthony Hope."

PREPARING THE MUSEUM LIBRARY.

Much dismay will be caused in the modern Grub street by the announcement that the reading-room of the British Museum is to be closed shortly for several months in order that certain structural repairs may be undertaken. There is not an inconsiderable body of literary hacks who make a livelihood by their work in "the valley of the shadow of books," as Gissing called it, and they may suffer in quite a different way from the more fortunate students who occasionally resort to the British Museum for the purposes of research. In his brilliant novel of "New Grub-street" Gissing has left a striking description of the habitues of the reading-room—the Hinkses and Yules and Quarmbys, who are true "literary machines," automata engaged in the blending of a certain number of old books into a new one, or even a newspaper column for the diurnal market. Marian Yule's momentary revolt against the hopelessness of such a life was probably a faithful copy of Gissing's own feelings in the days when he too was a "Museum hack":—"When already there was more good literature in the world than any mortal could cope with in his lifetime, here was she exhausting herself in the manufacture of printed stuff which no one pretended to be more than a commodity for the day's market. What unspeakable folly! To write—was not that the joy and the privilege of one who had an urgent message for the world? Her father, she knew well, had no such message; he had abandoned all thought of original production, and only wrote about writing. She herself would through away her pen with joy but for the need of earning money, And all these people about her, what aim had they save to make new books out of those already existing, that yet newer books might in turn be made out of theirs; this huge library, growing into unwieldiness, threatening to become a trackless desert of print—how intolerably it weighed upon the spirit! Perhaps the closing of the reading-room may be a blessing in disguise to some of its frequenters by forcing them into more congenial employments—rescuing the "hapless flies caught in a huge web, its nucleus the great circle of the Catalogue." One must at least hope that there may be some such compensation for the serious amount of inconvenience that it is bound to cause to these pathetic hangers on of literature.

COLLABORATORS DISUNITE.

Students of literary mechanism and the nice shades of style will be interested in the announcement that the brothers Margueritte, best known in this country by their brilliant novels of the Franco-German War, in which their father died the death of a hero, propose to dissolve their literary partnership. Hitherto they have worked purely in collaboration; henceforward each desires to fly on his own wing. It will be curious to compare their individual works with the results of their long and eminently successful collaboration, and to attempt to analyse the elements which each has contributed to their famous and fascinating novels. The case is unique, so far as we remember, in the circumstance that each of the collaborators will continue to produce independent work. Previously one could say with fair safety that the really successful collaborations in literary history have only been severed by death. This was certainly the case with Beaumont and Fletcher, the brothers Goncourt, MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, and Messrs. Besant and Rice. Students of the Elizabethan drama have tried hard to distinguish the special contribution of Beaumont to the joint plays, with the help of the fact that Fletcher continued to write for some ten years after his collaborator was lost to him, yet they have been very imperfectly successful. In the case of the brothers Goncourt and of Besant and Rice the critic has no hesitation in perceiving a marked change and falling off in the work of the surviving partner, but it has not proved an easy task to deduce from that the share of the other collaborator in the work. As both MM. Paul and Victor Margueritte intend to go on writing, the reading world will have a new interest in disentangling their respective qualities. It should be added perhaps, in view of the popular notion about the quarrels of authors, that the dissolution of partnership has come about in the most amicable fashion, and is undertaken solely for literary reasons, though possibly a growing divergence of style and temperament has something to say in the matter.

THE LETTERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Mr. John Murray has issued a prospectus of "The Letters of Queen Victoria" which he describes as "undoubtedly the most important book of the present generation." The editors are Viscount Esher and Mr. A. C. Benson, and it will be published about October in 3 vols. at £3. 3s. net. The scope of the book may be inferred from the following passage in the prospectus:—"The object has been throughout to show the personality of the Queen, her method of approaching and deciding questions, her outlook, her sympathies, her shrewdness, her perseverance, her diligence. Thus in some cases episodes of less far-reaching importance have been selected in preference to more momentous issues because the materials to be selected from gave opportunities of more characteristic and personal illustrations of temperament and method. The book will thus present, in its strictest sense, a personal record. A general knowledge of the history of time is taken for granted, as it has been of the utmost importance not to encroach upon valuable space; but the ordinary reader will be reminded by short annual summaries of the movement of events, the footnotes will explain the minuter current allusions, a brief introduction will bring the Life of the Queen up to the point when the correspondence begins, and a full pedigree will be added, which is believed to be more complete and exact than any hitherto published."

NEW ISSUES.

The "King's Classics" will in future be issued by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. Professor I. Gollancz remains general editor of the series, which aims at introducing to the larger reading public many noteworthy works of literature not readily accessible in cheap form, or not hitherto rendered into English. The same firm also announce the "Shakespeare Library," a series of reprints competently edited, embodying the direct sources and the originals used by Shakespeare in his plays. This series will also be issued under the supervision of Professor Gollancz. It is not easy at this time for editors of reprint series to be original; but Sir William Temple's essay on Gardening which is one of the volumes announced in the King's Classics, has escaped the attention of most if not of all, modern reprinters. It is rather surprising that the whole "second"—or literary—"part" of Temple's "Miscellanea" is not more commonly seen to-day.

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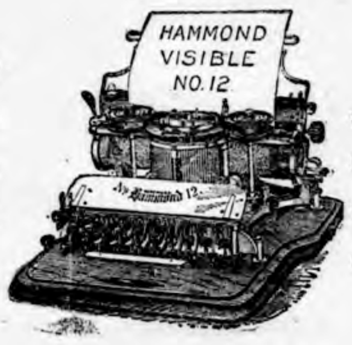

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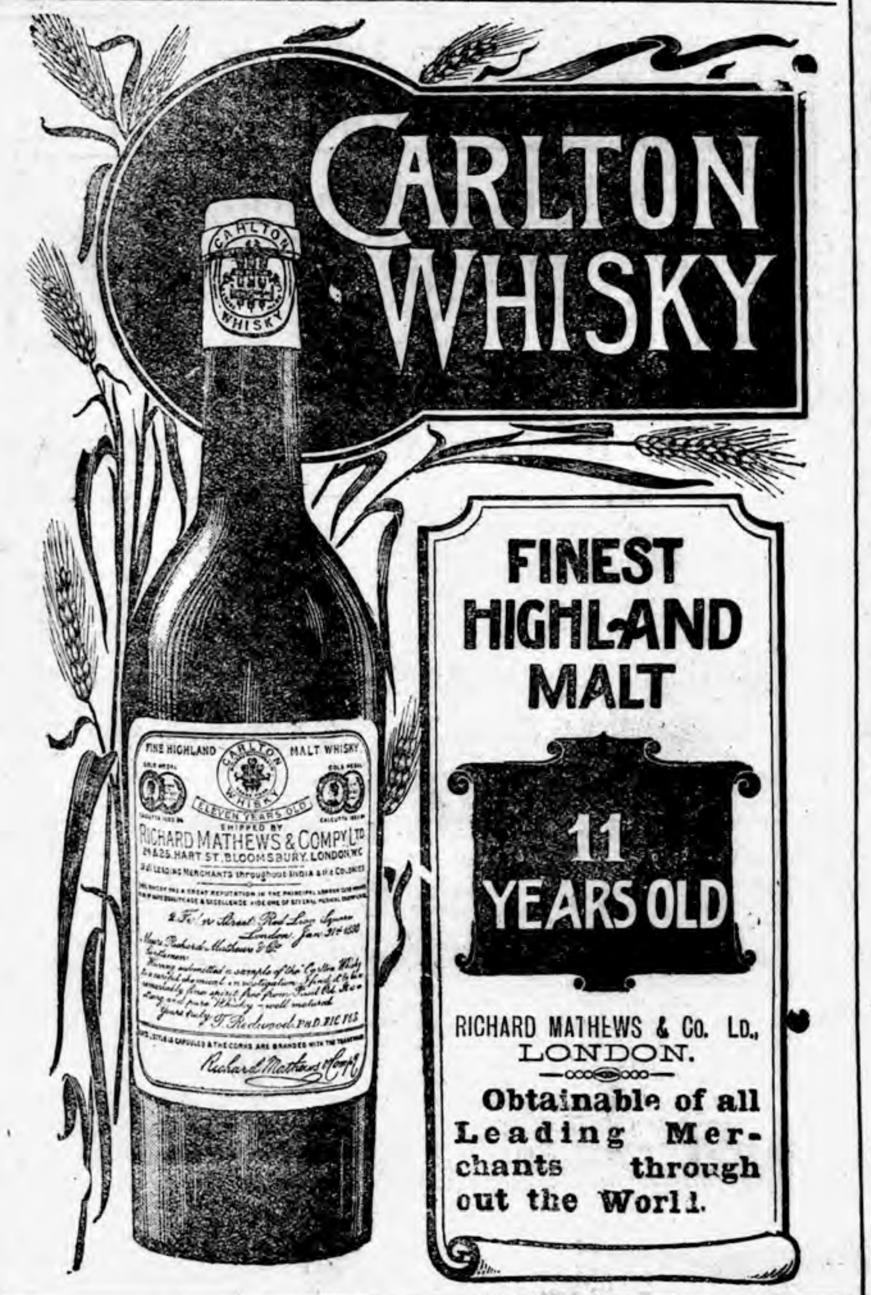
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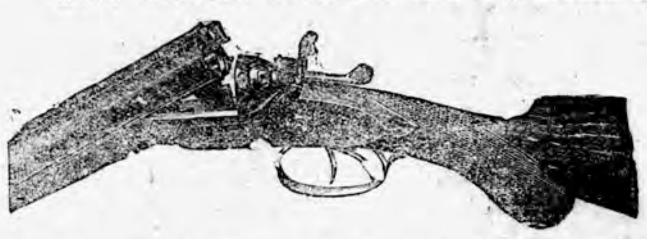

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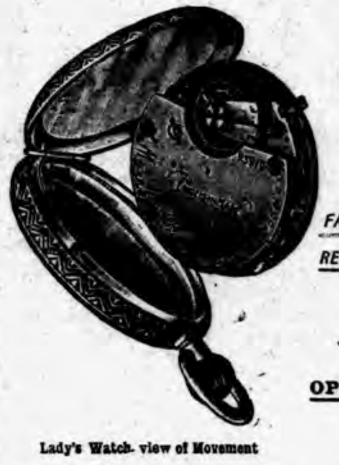

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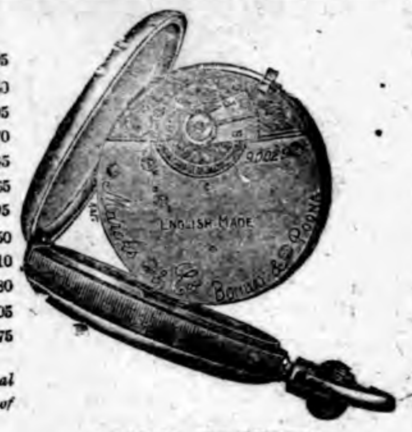

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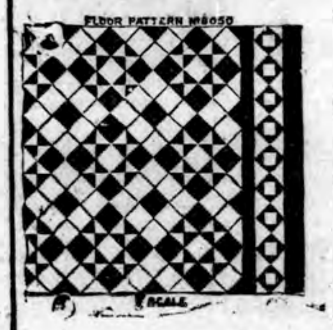

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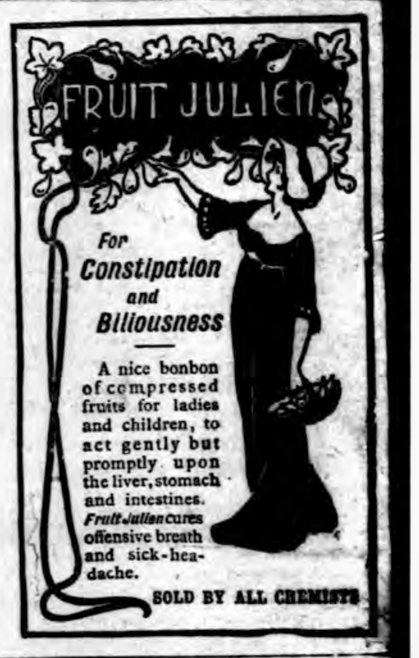

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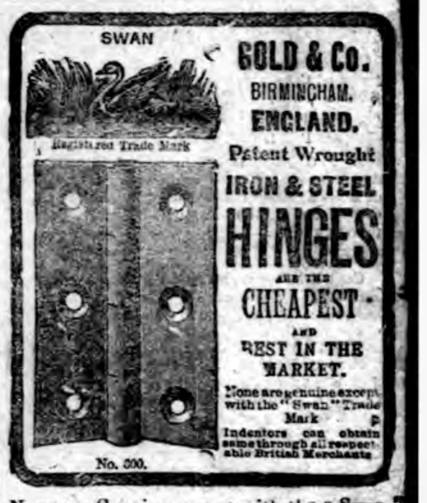

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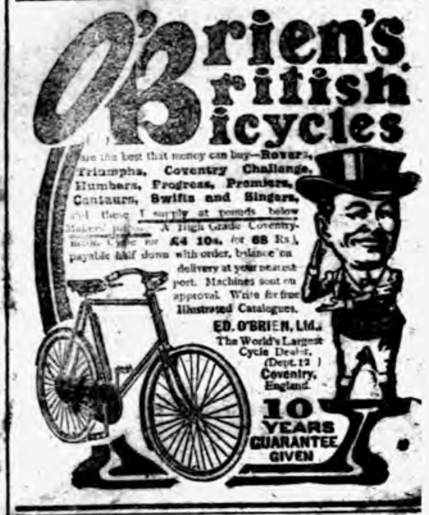

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10 YEARS GUARANTEE GIVEN

Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited at Nos. 119 to 125, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by Mr. N. D Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 8, Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA; Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,

◆

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn in the chair.

COLLECTOR ON THE LAND COMMITTEE.

The first business before the meeting was the appointment of committees for the current year, the term of office of those appointed under a previous resolution of the board having expired on 31st March last.

The chairman proposed the re-appointment of old members to the respective committees.

Mr. Dinshaw Vacha remarked that from a public point of view Mr. Hatch should not be appointed on the land committee. So far as public interest was concerned it was not desirable that the Collector should be a member of the Land Committee of the Trust. Officially the Collector was connected with so many things that it would not be right that he should be on that committee.

The chairman: Do you object to his appointment on that committee?

Mr. Wacha: What's the use? Even if I did, you would carry everything by an official majority. This board is practically a Government Department.

The old members were then re-appointed on the respective committees.

Some more business of a formal nature was then gone through.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 26th March:—

Considered, with reference to Item 2 of the Report of the Finance and Establishment Committee, adopted by Trustees' Resolution dated the 26th February the following:—(a) Letter to the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 1st March:—"In continuation of this office letter of 4th December last, I am directed to say that the Trustees have had under consideration the question of appointing a suitable officer to replace Mr. Kemball and that they would be glad of the service of Mr. R. J. Kent whose experience and qualifications, they consider, would eminently fit him for the appointment. The Board are willing to pay for his services an inclusive salary of Rs. 1,400 a month plus Rs. 100 conveyance allowance, with a rise of Rs. 150 per month, should he in the ordinary course be promoted to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade. They will also pay the usual contribution for leave and pension allowances. I am accordingly to request that if the terms are agreeable to Mr. Kent, Government will be pleased to place his services at the disposal of the Trust for appointment as their Engineer on those terms with effect from 6th April next or such date as Mr. Kemball may relinquish charge of his appointment under the Trust."

(*b*) Letter from the Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department, dated the 19th March —"With reference to letter dated the 1st March, from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, to the Secretary to Government, General Department, I am directed to state that Government will be pleased to place the services of Mr. R. J. Kent, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, at the disposal of the Bombay Improvement Trust for appointment as their Engineer on the salary and allowances proposed therein, but his services will not be available until towards the end of July"—Resolution: Mr. R. J. Kent Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., is appointed Trust Engineer on the terms mentioned from such date as he may take up the duties of the appointment. Subject to the sanction of Government, Mr. J. F. Watson, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., is appointed Acting Engineer of the Trust in addition to his own duties as Deputy Engineer, under Section 30 of Board's Leave and Pay and Allowances Rules, on a salary of Rs. 1,250, plus Rs. 100 per month for conveyance allowance, with effect from the date on which he takes over the duties from Mr. Kemball.

Read letters from the Secretary, Millowners' Association, and the Acting Municipal Secretary, stating that Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir B. K. Bhatawadekar, Kt., and Dr. A. G. Viegas have been re-elected as Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay; and from the Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, intimating that Government have been pleased to renominate as Trustees Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. T. W. Cuffe and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.—Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE AGRABADI CHAWLS.

Considered, with reference to Item 7 of the Proceedings of the Board held on the 30th October papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Engineer, dated the 6th March, regarding the provision of wooden stairs to the chawls at Agripada and Nagpada instead of moveable fire escapes as previously suggested.

In reply to your letter of 24th January I have the honour to report that I have consulted the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade as requested. He is not in favour of moveable fire escapes on account of the difficulty in inducing the people to use them when required. Otherwise his views are given in my letter of 31st January to him and his reply of 4th ultimo, copies of which are attached.

I submit herewith for disposal an estimate of the cost of providing the wooden stairs suggested by me, which will, I think, secure safety to our tenants in case of fire.

Estimate of cost that will be incurred in providing escape stairs in Trust Chawls at Agripada and Nagpada: 4 blocks, original, at Agripada Rs. 120 each—Rs. 480; 12 additional blocks at Agripada Rs.350 each—Rs. 4,200 2 new blocks at Nagpada Rs. 350 each—Rs. 700; Total Rs. 5,380.

Letter from Trust Engineer, dated 3rd January, to the Chief Officer af the Fire brigade.

With reference to our interview this morning, I have the honour to send herewith as promised a note of the conclusions to which as I understand you came. I shall be much obliged if you will give me your advice on the whole subject of the best means to adopt for security against fire at the chawls we inspected and the steps you consider it desirable that we should take.

After hearing your views this morning, I have come to the conclusion that the escapes need not of themselves be fireproof, for it would always be the one furthest from the fire that would be used. And I propose wooden stairs with 2" strings and 1¼" risers and treads. The rise and tread would be about 9" and 5", respectively, as in attic-stairs at home. They could be put in the passages with access by trap door. This arrangement would cost only Rs. 200 for each end in place of Rs. 1,015 estimated for permanent iron stairs outside the building. I shall be much obliged if you will inform me whether you consider this arrangement suitable.

Letter from the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, dated 4th February to the Trust Engineer.

With reference to our meeting at the Trust Chawls on 31st ultimo, the result of which is detailed under your No. 650 of the same date, I have the honour to inform you that your expression of my views contained therein are correct.

Outside escapes are in all cases preferable where a number of persons are located, especially in such buildings as Mills or Works. In the case under discussion, however, I think your suggestion regarding the provision of wood stairs with traps on each floor would suffice and with gangways from each floor of the central passages sufficient egress would, I think, be provided for the escape of any occupants in case of fire.

My suggestion to close the air ventilators in the floors is to allow heat and smoke being confined as long as possible to the floor on which a fire may occur.

NOTE OF MEETING AT CHAWLS.

I showed Mr. Nicholls the old and new chawls at Agripada, the stairs, passages, rooms and water rooms. I understand that his views are as follows:—(a) While not absolutely necessary, it is desirable that arrangements be made for escape of occupants in case of fire, in addition to the central staircase. (b) Moveable fire escapes are not recommended, because of the difficulty in inducing women to use them in case of necessity. (c) If fixed escapes are provided they should be at both ends. In the old four blocks an escape in the verandah at the end away from the latrine block would suffice. (d) The escape may be narrow but must be sloped, not vertical, and the steps must be flat. (e) It is not necessary to have separate escapes from each floor. (f) The present sample escape for the first floor only may stand if desired. (g) A way across from block to block over the central passage in the 12 new Blocks would suffice in place of the two escapes at the inner ends. (h) The air ventilators in the floors of the passages are objectionable as likely to increase risk from fire.

(Sd.) H. KEMBALL.

Note.—The cost of each escape may be taken at Rs 200 each. There are 12 new blocks at Agripada and 2 at Nagpada, for each of which two escapes will be required. The cost of this will be about Rs. 5,600. There are 4 blocks of old chawls, for each of which one escape will be required, costing Rs. 140 or, say Rs. 560 in all. The total cost will thus be Rs. 6,160.

Resolution.—The proposal to provide wooden stairs to the chawls is sanctioned, chargeable to the Capital Account of the chawls.

◆

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 3rd April 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7	£ 32,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 30th March 1907 By Council Bills	£ 32,619,442
By Gold	£ Nil
Amount remitted in Excess over Estimate	£ 619,442

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

◆

The steamer Hydra, 830 tons, Captain S Kirscham sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c, with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru, 2920 tons. Captain K Homma, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

The steamer Santhia, 3352 tons, Captain R Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal and 4 deck passengers.

The steamer Westward Ho, 2316 tons, Captain T Evans, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Genoa, with a general cargo.

The steamer Kirkfield, 2289 tons, Captain W J Dermody, sailed yesterday for Hull and Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

The steamer Adalia, 2481 tons, Captain W J Haneaford, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Spool with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1341 tons, Captain R S Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr. Gilmore as a passenger.

The steamer Sangola, 3349 tons, Captain H Stunt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Harrell and infant, Miss Hunt, Miss Sagama, Mrs W Ramsay, Mrs Sharp, and Mrs Abbott.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 9.

Alston	2563	Wyatt			The Captain
Assaye		Seymour			Transport
Auchencrag	2542	Reau			
Baron Cawdor	2764	Goudey			Graham & Co
Clifton Hall	2532	Jones			K N & Co
Colombo Maru	2920	Homma			N Y Kaisha
Dumra	763	Outbush			M M & Co
Hild	719	Salvesen			F F Campbell & Co
Henzada	1341	Butler			M M & Co
Kola	510	Moxon			M M & Co
Nerbudda	1960	Williams			M M & Co
Oriental	3805	Lewellen		25-3	P & O Co
Cobra	3520	Cammack			M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden	20-4	P & O Co
Queen Eleanor	2270	Legg			K Nixon & Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison			Shah S N Co
Shahnoor	2783	Evans			Shah S N Co
Sangola	3349	Stunt			
Santhia	3352	Phillips			

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Tientsin Maru	2973	Tibbals	Kobe	11-4	N Y Kaisha
B	Queensborough	1801	Turner	K'chi	17-4	F M & Co
C & R	Chanda	3951	Tice	K'chi	10-4	M M & Co
D&E	City of Kobi	3543	Snow	Karachi	10-4	K Nixon & Co
F	Jumna	2987	Cunningham	Genoa	N F	M M & Co
G	Islami	1604	Newby	R Sea Ports	15-4	B & P S N Co
M	Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	16-4	P & O Co
N	Horsley	3410	Northfield	Manchester	12-4	R A Willis
O	Thornbeck	2345	Robson	Rotterdam	11-4	R A Willis
P	Caspian	2317	Young	Genoa	20-4	K N & Co
Q	Caithness	2222	Taylor	London	10-4	K N & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	King Hawel	2827	Davies	London	13-4	T Morrison & Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	16-4	W & A G & Co
3	Ischia	2784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-4	F R S N Co
3	R Rubattino	2681	Cuechi	Genoa		F Rubattino S N Co
5	Lawoe	1817	Schonwandt	N F		F Moir & Co
6	Glendhu	2629	Taylor	Antwerp	13-4	T M & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste	16-4	A Lloyds S N Co
9	City of London	5569	Black	L'pool	16-4	K N & Co
10&11	Rheinfels	3540	Dirks	Hamburg	11-4	Grabe & Co
12	China		Street	London	1[illegible]-4	P & O Co
14	Penlee	2451	Foall	Leith	13-4	W & A G & Co
15	Sealda	3487	Brown	N P		M M & Co
16	Nidderdale	2791	Alexander	Hull	13-4	W & A G & Co
	M W D D					
	Ischia	2784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-4	F R S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Sangola s	Stunt	Calcutta, Mar 19
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok, Mar 23
	Colombo Maru s	Hamma	Kobe, Mar 6
	Henzada s	Butler	Calcutta, Mar 8
	Santhia s	Phillips	Calcutta, Mar 29

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Kyleakin s	Lennox	Rangoon
	Somali s	Birch	Zanzibar, &c
	Kirkfield s	Dermody	Hull, &c
	Adalia s	Haneaford	Liverpool, &c
	Westward Ho s	Evans	Hamburg, &c
	Hydra s	Kirscham	Bangkok, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Steamer	Names.	From
6	Belle of France	W W Leslie	Bombay
	Arratoon Apcar	A E Gentles	Hongkong
	Onipenta	W H Hill	Bombay
	Hindu	A R W Handcock	Rangoon
	DEPARTURES		
	Katoria	E G Dickinson	Chittagong
	Clan Maclister	C Sommerfelt	Rice Ports
	Lunka	H A Sharp	Rangoon
7	Lei Sang	H T Todd	Hongkong
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—350 bales cotton and 46,542 cwt cottonseed 7,030 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros

Massilia s—101 cwts gum, J Nurbheram, 7 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co

FOR LONDON.

China s—50 bales hides and skins A H Mahomed and Co; 200 cwts dry chillies, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1 case tortoise shell &c R Dhunji and Co 405 cwts aloe fibre, A H Bundally, 44 bales skins R Moloobhoy, 36 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co; 50 bales hemp R Beeve and Co; 262 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 300 cwts groundnuts Virnel, A Visram 252 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 18 bales hides and skins, B Esmail, 118 bales hides and skins H N and H Essa, 1,000 cwts wheat flour, W and A Graham and Co

Queenborough s—45 cwts assafoetida K Lallji 88 cwts hingda R Jewandas

King Howell s—100 bales hemp, E Oomersey, 1,625 cwts myrabollams and 2,001 cwt castorseed A Khimji

Caithness s—3,160 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—30 bales yarn Svadeshi Mills

FOR HULL.

Nidderdale s—2,000 cwts cottonseed M Vulubdas, 12,012 cwt cottonseed W Becher

Queenborough s—5,51 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros, 100 bales hemp, P Bhimji 8,006 cwt cottonseed. David Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwt cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co

Massilia s—5000 cwts groundnuts and 1740 cwts gingellyseed L Dreyfus and Co; 300 cwts ground nut Virnel A Visram 100 cwts cashew nuts, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 90 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 990 cwts poppyseed J Fachiri

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 38 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

China s—6 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Penlee s—100 bales cotton-fly C Heerji and Co; 4015 cwts myrabollams W Becher; 75 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co

Glendhu s—1040 cwts rapeseed, Norman and Co

King Howel s—2000 cwts poppyseed M Rambhugut, 1000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—100 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 614 cwt crushed bones, M Jamal; 100 cwt olibanum, G Sojpal; 60 cwt chemicals, N Cursetji and Co; 2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 230 bales cotton Ralle Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Imperator s—400 bales cotton, Ralle Bros; 20 bales twist, H M H Esmail and Co; 25 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co.

FOR VARNA.

R Rubattino s—25 bales twist, H M H Esmail and Co.

FOR SAMASAMA.

R Rubattino s—25 bales twist, H M H Esmail and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Thornbeck s—300 tons manganese ore, R A Willes.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Ralle Bros; 4,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—560 bales cotton, Ralle Bros; 1,540 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co; 30 bales twist, Khan and Khad; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, F F Compbell and Co; 1,001 cwt rapeseed, A Biascheck and Co; 1,485 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwt rapeseed. A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,328, bales cotton, Ralle Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Westward Ho s—2001 cwts rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 390 cwts castorseed C Boggeand

Caspian s—1000 cwts linseed and 3000 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 720 bales cotton, Watter Pavri and Co; 700 bales cotton 1004 cwts rapeseed 2000 cwts castorseed and 4500 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros

R Rubattino s—2000 cwts castorseed C Boggeand 100 bales cotton 1004 cwts rapeseed 5021 cwts linseed and 500 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros 50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—300 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co

Ischia s—125 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina, 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Devanha s—100 bales twist and 25 bales piece goods C Bhowanidas 700 bales twist Tata and Co; 150 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 1100 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton C Macdonald and Co; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswala and Co; 300 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co